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WASHINGTON, JUNE 23, 1850. [COPY-RIGHT SECURED.]

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE. BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

> BOOK THIRD. IV.

LITTLE BRIGHTY. An airy, pleasant chamber, with the rose vines A youthful mother to her infant smiling, Who with spread arms and dancing feet, And cooing voice, returns an answer sweet

room, for Brighty could not delight in the songs of birds imprisoned in cages, or the perfume of flowers dying in vases. To give her pleasure, there must be freedom and gladness in the bird, and life and freshness in the breath of the flowers. Brighty said she would always feel a quaver of sadness in the merriest trills of a caged bird, and a scent of faintness in the richest odor of a living at Naw Orleans in great splander; that and a scent of faintness in the richest odor of a plucked flower. But perhaps Brighty was fanciful—which, as mistress of the Isle of Rays, and the derling wife and spoiled child of General Stuart-Gordon, she had a right to be. Well! this summer room, with its vine-shaded piazza in front, and its garden at back, and the cheery trill of birds and the dewy fragrance of flowers wafted through it—this beautiful room! with the carpet on the floor, and the paper on the walls, both of the same pattern, namely, a white ground with the carpet on the same pattern, namely, a white ground with the muslin of the same pattern, namely, a white ground with the same pattern, namely, a white muslin of the same pattern, namely, a white ground with the same pattern, namely a white same pattern this summer room, with its vine-shaded piazza in called forth "red roses running over it, with its white muslin over nink contains with its launce and chair over nink contains with its launce and chair

position and her personal accomplishments, Mrs. General Stuart-Gordon became the leader of the ton in the county. The Isle of Rays became the seat of elegant hospitality. And never had the seat of elegant hospitality. And never had the black satin vest of the stout General required dle, hurried, pale and agitated, into the room. greater breadth for expansion of the chest, than when seated at the foot of his own table, doing the honors of a dinner party, at which his young and beautiful wife presided with equal dignity

And Britannia enjoyed her position immensely I assure you. Yes, I am afraid, above everything else, until one fine summer's morning, while the sun was shining and the dew glistening-while the flowers were blooming and the birds singinglittle Brighty arrived, and Britannia had a revelation of another heaven than that of marble palaces, silver plate, and priceless jewels; and the gates through which that heaven was visible were the szure gauge curtains of a resewood crib. You know that Britannia even in her cold, polished girlhood, while eschewing love with youthful scorn, admitted that she did love whom she pitied or protected-indge, therefore, how she loved this bright new claimant for her pity and protection

"And I am very glad she is a little girl," thought Britannia; "because this dear General has a son already; besides which, he has such a partiality for girls of all ages, from infancy to old maiden

So the General had-especially since his two Brighties-his damask rose and bud-had rejuvenated him. So the General had-a grandfatherly fondness for baby girls, a fatherly fondness for young girls, and a brotherly fondness for old girls. Oh! it was no wonder the General required such a very large black satin vest-he had such a large heart under it. And as for the girls-babies, maidens, and spinsters-they all loved the General, as kittens love hearth warmth, or as flowers love sunshine.

But the fifteenth of July, in the rose-colored rose-scented summer room at the Isle of Rays, were assembled Britannia, Susan Somerville, Gertrude, and Zoe. Miss Somerville, at the earnest and repeated solicitation of General and Mrs. Stuart-Gordon, had been persuaded to spend some weeks of the midsummer at the Isle of Rays-Zoe was engaged to assist in making up an infinite number of summer garments there, and Ger-

four months old, who would go to one, and wouldn't go to another, just as its capricious will dictated. Britannia was passing in and out, engaged in some pleasant household duty, assumed more from choice than necessity. The General was walking about the room, riding-whip and hat in hand, now pausing to smile at the group around the babe, now jestingly wishing that he had a magic chair in which to enchant Britannia, so that she should not make him nervous by fidgeting about so; in fine, quite unable to take himself away from the charming room and its lovely

Presently Britannia entered, preceded by old eraphina-or Serry, as the girls called herbearing a basket of plums, peaches, and grapes.
and now the General laid down his riding-whip and hat, and drew off his gloves, calling through the vine-shaded window to Apollo, who stood before the door with two horses saddled, one for his ster, and one for himself, to put up the horses, for he should not ride to-day, as it was growing late and getting warm. And then the General threw himself upon one of the settees, and brighty turned sharply round, and, smiling gayly, clasped his rough chin in her hand, by way of a saucy welcome; and Zoe, bouncing up, ran up answered Louis, rising and walking the floor.

"A letter which I shall not write, my father!"

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"A letter which I shall not write, my father!"

"Why not, Louis?"

"I know that dear little girl taking it into her gentle heart to come over here to premark the General, looking with affection at Zoe.

"How came you to think

business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

I am about to take you into a pleasant room and into pleasant company. If there was one more more delightful than all the others at the Isle of Rays, it was Brighty's summer room. It was on the ground floor, and opened in front by glass doors upon the piazza, and at the back by similar doors into the garden of roses; in fact, it was the room on the left, corresponding to the pleasant breakfast room on the right—the garden of roses running the whole length of the back of the house. Brighty had chosen this room for her midsummer boudoir, for the sake of her two passions—the music of birds, and the fragrance of flowers, borne upon the summer breeze into the chamber. These could not be had in an up-stairs room, for Brighty could not delight in the songs of birds imprisoned in cages, or the perfume of the sake of her two passions and the fragrance of flowers, borne upon the summer breeze into the chamber. These could not delight in the songs of birds imprisoned in cages, or the perfume of the sake of her two passions and the fragrance of flowers, borne upon the summer breeze into the chamber. These could not delight in the songs of birds imprisoned in cages, or the perfume of the sake of her two passions are the chamber. These could not delight in the songs of birds imprisoned in cages, or the perfume of the sake of her two passions. "Oh, yes-where is Louis?" asked Zoe.

"Never. All his first letters seemed dropped into a bottomless well, for any response they

girls gathered around one leaping, crowing, laughing baby—that is, to wit, upon the fifteenth of July, in the year——.

As might have been expected, both from her in the serving and see what is goin' on there; see how a wicked 'oman is a sarvin' out my son, dat I love.' I wonder she don't think ob dat. I wonder she aint

All were struck with surprise and dismay at All were struck with surprise and dismay at his extreme perturbation. He sank into a chair, grasping in his hand a paper. Susan Somerville poured out a glass of water, and handed him; he drank it—pressed the kind hand that offered it, as he thanked her with his eyes. Then turning to his father, he said, "I wish to speak with you, sir;" and, rising, he left the room.

General Stuart-Gordon followed.

When they had reached the study, and were both seated—

There, sir," said Louis, "there are the hopes of a life destroyed." And he laid the Virginian Republican upon the table between them, pointing out a paragraph. It was under the head of "Proceedings of the Legisature," and was as follows:

"Hon. J. C. La Compte, from the Committ of the Judiciary, reported a bill for the divorce of Louis Stuart-Gordon from his wife, Louise H. A. Stuart-Gordon; which was read, and laid upon

"There was some foul work here, Louis!" "Upon what pretence could this have been claimed — upon what trumped-up story — what

perjury!"
"Heaven knows, sir! I only see the conduct
of—of—Louise, in this. I only feel that I have
grossly deceived myself in my estimate of that "Exactly! Precisely! Compare her with Miss

Somerville, Zoe, Gertrude—with my own queenly lady—with any right-minded, right-headed girl or woman—and then judge her."

Louis was very pale and thin, and he seemed drooping with a general lassitude as he leaned back in the high-backed chair, his paleness thrown out into ghostly relief by the black leather of its covering and the black cloth of his dress; and his very voice, when he spoke, seemed faint and bro-ken, from physical debility or mental despair. General Stuart-Gordon looked at him for some

noments in silence. Then he said—
"You are a Stuart, Louis—a genuine Stuart. It is curious to observe in you the very same traits of character, with the same cast of features, that ruined your ancestors—the same tenderness of heart, the same infirmity of purpose, the same infatuated attachment to the one object of idola-try, whatever that may be. Oh! Louis, be a man—rouse yourself. Zounds, boy! it is a very lackadaisical thing to pine away and die of a bro-

ken heart for any woman, even your fugitive Louis did not reply. There was a weight upon

Louis did not reply. There was a weight upon his bosom, a general sinking, that made it difficult to sustain his part of the conversation.

"Listen to me now, Louis. I think I am rather healthier in mind and body than yourself. I will volunteer my counsel; you will accept it or not, as you see fit. First, then, you know, of course, that Louise can never obtain a divorce, however more months old, who would go to one, and wouldn't go to another in a since she herself is the faithless party, while you are guiltless towards faithless party, while you are guiltless towards her. It is only the blameless and the injured party with whom remains the privilege of divorcing; and certainly in justice it should be so. therefore, no power on earth can free Louise from the matrimonial bondage, but your own. Are you heeding me, Louis?"

"Yes, sir, I listen."

"My advice to you, then, is, to write to Lou-"Of what avail were that, sir? They take no notice of my letters. I do not know that they even open and read them."

"Ah! you may be very sure that Mrs. Arm-

"Ah! you may be very sure that Mrs. Armstrong reads every letter you address to Louise or to herself, though I presume that Louise never sees them, and that Mrs. Armstrong would certainly not lose the advantage over us of gaining a knowledge of our sentiments and wishes, by reading our letters, while she studiously avoids revealing or committing herself by replying to any one of them. Nevertheless, I am sure she would reply to the letter that I advise you to write. It is this: write to Louise, and ask her if her happiness is involved in this matter of freedom from her marriage bonds; tell her that, if so, you, in whom, from her faithlessness, rests the only power—that you will free her, by an application for a divorce to the Legislature. They will reply to that letter!"

Zoe had always a need of some one to worship and wait on, and since the death of her adopted father, and the estrangement of Louis, she had attached herself, lichen-like, to Britannia and the General. Zoe sat there with little Brighty, carefully peeling ripe grapes for her, until old Serry had carried away the basket and returned.

Wanting an excuse to remain in the room, old Serry went up to Zoe, and saying, "Gim me de chile, Miss Zoe," took the little one away, and sat down with her near the window.

Here a lodium or approbation, or individual happiness or misery. Marriage is the most sacred tie on earth. The peace of families, the social welfare of the whole community, depend upon its being held so. If Louise and myself have contracted in ill-judged marriage, we must suffer for it, and bear the penalty. Better that individuals should suffer, than that the general tone of moral sentiment should be lowered. Oh! observe, sir! in modern times, in Christian countries, divorces were so rare as to be almost unheard of, until two men in the power of place set a very baleful ex-

Serry went up to Zoe, and saying, "Gim me de chile, Miss Zoe," took the little one away, and sat down with her near the window.

"Where is Louis?" asked Gertrude, paring her peach, "I never see anything of him lately."

"I have not seen him since breakfast," replied the General.

"I hab," said Serry, putting in her word with the freedom of an old Virginia domestic, "I hab seen Marse Louis dis mornin? You see, Miss Drertrude, Marse Louis dis mornin? You see, Miss Drertrude, Marse Louis dis mornin? You see, Miss Drertrude, Marse Louis dis mornin? You see, Miss Louise's rooms to rights—never. Won't let me 'sturb a single thing no more an nothin' at all. Dat room is a scan'lous sight! Dere's Miss Louise's workstan' jes' as she done left it—drawers all out, things all strowed all over de top, and even so much as her needle a stickin' in her sowin', jes' as she got up an' left it de day she went home wid her ma. Oh! my blessed Heavenly Marser, don't I pray for dat 'omas' 'version—three times down on my knees every day, reg'lar as the day comes. "Taint nouse dough—net a single bit. I goin' to stop of it; I goin' to stop a botheria' my Heavenly Marser about her, 'cause you see, Miss Drertrude, and young ladies, it aint no sort o' use. Marser can't do nothing 't all wid her; he done let her alone; he done gib her right up to de debbil!"

"But where is Louis, Annty?" reminded Gertrude.

"Oh, yes—where is Louis?" asked Zoe.

"Louis! nonsense! The little one is in the hands of her mother and grandmother, who it is to be presumed love her fondly. She is sure of the best education that wealth can procure for her, and will be, besides, the heiress of a large fortune. And, Louis, more than all, by the time you are thirty-five or six years, when you will be still young, though not you that lake your time you are thirty-five or six years, when you will be still young, though not youthful, she, your daughter, will be grown, and most probably married and settled in life. Mrs. Armstrong is a great hand at early marriages, as you know to your cost—and you at thirty-six will find your self unsettled as now, Louis! No weakness, if you have any regard for me. Observe! you married this child of sixteen, lived with her for five or six months, when she left you. She become a mother, and took away her child to a distant city, and has absented herself for nearly two years, refusing to hold communication with you or your

and has absented herself for nearly two years, refusing to hold communication with you or your family, even by letter. Poop! pooh! Your marriage was a farce!"

"Not so, sir!" said Louis, with a sort of bitter mile, since we have a daughter who is heiress to two immense estates that comprise more than one-half of ______ county, and are valued at nearly two millions!"_______ thur! you might mayne again and have a

"Hum! you might marry again and have a son, a Prince of Wales might disinherit the Princess Royal. Zounds, sir! this girl has abandoned you with the levity of a mistress. Treat the case even so. Divorce her; settle property on her; and forget her—as a paid-off mis The pallid brow of Louis Stuart-Gordon flush-

"Enough, sir! I will not. The honor of my wife and daughter are dearer to me than my own;" and, lifting his hat from the table, he bowed and left the room.

"I wonder if I could not get a writ of lunary out against that young regularized. out against that young gentleman!" exclaimed General Stuart-Gordon, testily, as he arose to re-

"Ah, Lor'! I wonders, I does, of she nebber over pink curtains, with its lounge and chair covers of fine pink and white Marseilles quilt-bon't she memorize dat Louis is got a mother up work—this cheerful room, with its bevy of gay in Heaven—an angel always a standin' in de golden leaves of the hickory, the rich purple hue golden leaves of the hickory, the rich purple hue of the dogwood tree, and the bright dark green of the pine and cedar, all growing tall from the Isle, made it resemble from a distance a large and splendid bouquet, set in the clear waters.

The family returned in renewed life to their gorgeous home. Even Louis, by the healthful ministrations of nature and the soothing companionship of his good angel. Susan, was visibly impossing the set of the set

ionship of his good angel, Susan, was visibly improved in health and spirits.

just cool enough to make the prospect of home, a blazing fire, and a warm supper, highly inviting and twilight was gathering duskily on, giving the neighborhood a sweet, dim, mysterious obscurity and the wind was rising in the northwest, wit that shrill, hollow blast so pleasant to hear in the early winter, when one has a snug fireside, and new warm-hued autumn dresses, waiting to be enjoyed—when the large family carriage stopp before the portico at the Island mansion.

Lights were glowing through the crimson-cur tained windows of the drawing-room; and as the carriage approached, a perfect flood of radiance poured from the hall doors, that were flung wide open by Gertrude Lion, who bounded out to we come the new comers, as they descended from the carriage. She caught Britannia in her arms

"Oh! Brighty, you are so handsome! your cheek is like a carnation rose! And you too, Susan! you are blooming like a peach blossom! And Louis!" reared the amazon, breaking into a loud laugh, "I vow and declare — how Louis does grow! if he is not almost a man! And you, General!" explained she, starting back and clanexclaimed she, starting back and clay ping her hands—"you, General! drums and fifes steeds and spurs! how grand! how sublime! how heavy and pompous you look! Oh! General Stuart-Gordon, shake hands with me, that I may catch some of the glorification, as school children

Here General Stuart-Gordon interrupted her by starting forward and offering a warm response to this savey salutation. But the beautiful giant-ess arrested him by one strong grip of the shoul-der, and held him with one hand, while she lifted the other, and raising her snowy finger, shook i admonishingly at him, as she said, with a quee mixture of fun and solemnity—

"N-n-o-you-don't! I'm not Zoe, nor Louis My lips are not as common as a barber's chair! Everybody has their pet pride. You are proud of your military fame—of a name that will blaze down the centuries, illuminating the history of our country. Britannia is proud of herself—Britannia. Mrs. Armstrong is proud of her pride.

annia. Mrs. Armstrong is proud of her pride. I also am proud.

"It must be of your incredible strength, my audacious beauty!"

"It is this—that my lips have never been stained by a falsehood or touched by a kiss!—no, never, even in my loving childhood; and that which made the sorrow of the child, makes the glory of the woman! There; I've made my speech; and now you'll understand, sir, that if in your exceeding great affectionateness you were to deprive me of that glory—there'd be a row!"

And the amazon relaxed her hold, gathered up And the amazon relaxed her hold, gathered up her falling torrent of golden hair, and fastening it by running the blade of her hunting-knife

by running the blade of her nunting-knie through the knot, stepped back to let them pass to the house. General Stuart-Gordon laughed heartily, as he drew the arm of Britannia through his own, and walked into the house. Louis followed, with Susan on one arm, and leading little Brighty by the other hand. Gertrude shook hands with the coachman, patted the horses' heads—talked to them—a good supper and a good rubbing down—and then sprung, with three rubbing down—and then sprung, with three bounds, into the house. The travellers had re-

bounds, into the house. The travellers had retired to their rooms, to change their dresses. Zoe, after having welcomed the party, had gone into the wainscoted parlor to await them.

This room was the very perfection of comfort. The dark and polished oak walls, the crimson carpet, curtains, and chair covers, and the blazing hickory fire, all imparted a glowing and genial warmth. The tea-table was set, and the wax candles on the mantel-piece shone down upon the dazzling white damask cloth and the glittering silver tea-service. Zoe was tripping about, redazzling white damask cloth and the glittering silver tea-service. Zoe was tripping about, receiving dishes from the waiter as he brought them in, and arranging them on the table. At last, all was ready, and Zoe rung a peal of bells. Soon Britannia and Susan entered, looking charmingly in their first fall dresses—Susan in a dark slate-colored silk, and Britannia in a rich purple

slate-colored silk, and Britannia in a rich purple satin. They were attended by the General and Louis. Never was a more genial and cheerful company assembled around a social tea-table in a comfortable parlor. Even Louis glanced and smiled, and talked—and the ghost of Mrs. Armstrong and her victim child was not suffered to intrude, for that one evening at least.

"Now think of that dear little girl taking it into her cantle heart to come over here to pre-

have things bright and nice, and give you a family welcome Besides, to tell you the truth, I was pining for a little extra housekeeping flourishes. I was dying to make jellies and cakes. Gertrude, though she hates everything of the kind, indulges, me in everything; so dear Gertrude came over here with me, to keep me in countenance."

The evening passed in gay conversation. Gertrude and Zoe had a million of questions to ask, and a million of items of neighborhood news to relate. Nevertheless, as the ladies were somewhat fatigued, they retired early. Then General Stuart-Gordon and Louis sent for the mailbag, which was emptied on the table between

bag, which was emptied on the table between them. There were a number of business letters of various dates within the week past, but these were soon thrust aside, when one, directed in the hand of Mrs. Armstrong, to Louis Stuart-Gordon, and bearing a black seal caught their eyes. Louis seized and tore this letter open with a trembling hand. It was from Mrs. Armstrong, and read as follows:

RICHMOND, September 15, 18-. Mr. Louis Stuart-Gordon: It becomes my painful duty to break the long slence maintained heretofore between us, by announcing to you the demise of your infant daughter, Margaret, who died of scarlet fever, after an illness of six days, and upon the 12th instant.

I presume any offers of condolence on my part would be a work of supererogation. You will not probably be inconsolable for the loss of a child, after whose welfare you have never once inquired——
"Never once inquired!" interrupted General

excuse for retaining a claim upon the hand of one whose peace depends upon your freeing her. You surely cannot value the possession of one whom

you have never written to—
"She actually wishes to make us believe that she has received none of our letters!" again interrupted the General. "Read on, Louis." Louis finished the letter, the remainder being a consummate piece of eloquence, by which, with-out descending from her pride, she artfully ap-pealed, now to his disinterested love, now to his chivalric devotion, and all to one end—what she called the emancipation of her heart-broken

rising, said—"Yes, I will write to this poor sorrowing young mother! I will write to her, and rowing young mother on the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and actuated by the same cupidity. rowing young mother! I will write to her, and ascertain if I can by any means promote her happiness?——and, excusing himself, he retired to his own apartment, where he spent the night in writing a long, passionate, and eloquant letter to his wife, expressing his earnest sympathy, his deep affection, his infinite patience, his willingness still to wait, and hope for their fature required his receivable to the property of the sound of the same cupicity, lust of power and of office, which governed the people of the old and corrupt nations of the world. That an independent nation, without treaty and without warrant in the Constitution, by the mere act of Confederacy with the property of the sound of the property of ness still to wait, and hope for their future reunion—his resolution to renounce that hope if
her peace of mind demanded the sacrifice. He
closed by beseeching her to reflect deliterately,
prayerfully, before she decided. This letter was

prayerfully, before she decided. This letter was mailed the next morning.

The news of the death of the little girl was announced the next morning after breakfast. It threw a gloom over the heretofore merry family party. Britannia clasped her own child with tremulous affection close to her boson, as she wept in pity of Louise. Susan Somerville wished to return home, but General Stuart-Gordon would upon no account hear of it. "You must not leave Louis now, my dear young lady. You alone, of all the world, understand and know how to console Louis Little and the statement of the south, determined to exclude slavery from them; and had actually passed a bill for that purpose, through the House of Representatives; and it was lost in the Senate only for want of time. Then Southern statesmen discovered that the only chance they had of carrying out their original design, was to deny the power of Congress to pass such a law. They abandoned the position sanctioned by themselves, and by the prescription of sixty years, and boldly assumed this new attitude.

But to be successful, they must bring Northern sole Louis. He loves you as his twin sister; do not leave him just now!" he said, "and you shall never leave him if I can prevent it," he resolved.

aid to this new dootrine. They put in requisition the means which before had always availed them—the political weight of slavery. A Presidential Miss Somerville was thus constrained to remain.

Zoe also remained to make up the mourning; but Gertrude, who had a mortal repugnance to grave faces and bombasin dresses, fled from a spot where she felt unhappy, without being able to alleviate the unhappiness of others.

Lonis had scarcely expected an answer to his

Louis had scarcely expected an answer to his letter for a week or two. He was surprised to receive a reply by return mail. It was from Mrs. Armstrong, stating that she wrole at the request of her daughter, who was too ill to write herself. The letter assured Mr Stuart-Gordon that the happiness, nay, the very life of Louise, depended upon her deliverance from her natrimonial ties. A single line at the bottom of the letter was in the hand of Louise, though the letters were nearly illegible, looking as though they were written with a tremulous hand. This was the line:

"Yes, Louis, my happiness, my repose, depend upon your complying with the request containing this letter.

LOUISE STEART-GORDON." "It is done," exclaimed Louis growing deadly pale.

The Legislature met in December. Among the

first petitions presented was that of Louis Stuart-Gordon. His case was so well known—had excited so much general sympathy, that the divorce that had been indignantly refused to the petition of Louise, was at once granted to the application of Louis. The bill passed without a dissenting It was Christmas at the Isle of Rays, and all

the neighborhood was assembled there to spend the holydays. It was the day after Christmas, at night, that a large party were gathered to-gether in the drawing-room, when Mr. Turner the solicitor of Louis, was announced. Louis im-mediately retired with him to the library, where the solicitor laid before him a copy of the act dis-solving his marriage. Prepared as he had been for this—the announcement!—the printed bill before him—like the sight of the fabled Gorgon, seemed turning him to stone. He gazed, without reading, for the letters swam before him. All had seemed unreal till now. He had seemed to have lived in a dream till now. Now the terrible, the strange reality, that Louise, his beloved wife— Louise, his own from infancy up, still loving, was nothing to him—swam in upon his brain was nothing to him—swam in upon his brain with a force of conviction that again overpowere with a force of conviction that again overpowered his delicate organization, and, with a heart-burst-ing groan, Louis fell forward upon his face. A long and severe spell of illness followed the events of this evening. Miss Somerville remained and nursed him. She alone, of all the family, possesnursed him. She alone, of all the family, possessed the power of soothing him. Even in his wildest delirium, his frenzy was best controlled by the gentle voice and soft hand of Susan. He could not bear to miss that gentle sedative tone and touch. He would lie for hours quiet, with the hand of Susan on his brow; but if she left him for an hour to take needfal seat or food him for an hour, to take needful rest or food, Louis would, with the thoughtlessness or selfishness of illness, grow restive, and fret himself into

a fever.
In truth, the gentle and considerate Louis Stuart-Gordon was thoughtlessly cruel but to one being on earth—to the one who loved him most being on earth—to the one who loved him most strongly, purely, and disinterestedly, of all the world. How many spoiled children, old and young resemble Louis in that particular! With every effort Miss Somerville would make to return to the Crags, Louis would suffer a relapse Poor Susan! She was not his happiness—only his comforter; not his health—only his nurse; not his pleasure—only the anodyne of his pain. Yet not now, as formerly, did the life she gave Louis depart from her own soul. Susan was calm, strong, and mistress of herself now. Her love was now so high and pure that she could have resigned him without a pang to any other more beloved woman.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WHALE-SHOOTING .- Captain Robert Brown, of Whalf-Shooting.—Captain Robert Brown, of the ship North Star, of New London, is about sailing on a whaling voyage, and intends to use his whaling guns in the business. Harpoons, with lines attached, are fired from these guns, and, so far as they have been tested, they have proved entirely successful. In a voyage of the ship Electra, Captain Brown took eleven right whales, nine of which were taken with the guns. In taking polar whales, the guns were not required, as they were very tame and easily captured.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

House of Representatives, Night Session, June 10, 1850. Mr. CHAIRMAN: How far Congress can legislate for the Territories, and admit new States into the Union, has been matter of grave discussion.

THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION

Union, has been matter of grave discussion.

The power to admit new States is expressly given by the Constitution. But the extent of that power is by no means settled. In my judgment, it refers only to new States formed out of territory previously belonging to the nation! Such was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I have never seen it successfully controverted. Clearly that clause conferred no diplomatic powers on Congress. Consequently, Congress could enter into no negotiation with foreign Powers; for that would be an act of diplomacy. The right to admit foreign independent nations into the Confederacy is nowhere given to Congress, either by direct grant or necessary implication. I do not believe it exists anywhere, except with the treatymaking power. This question will probably be seriously considered and finally decided, when Texas comes to subdivide her territory into States, and claim their admission into the Union, if that unfortunate event should ever happen.

a question of fierce discussion by the ablest minds of the nation. For sixty years and upwards, after "Never once inquired!" interrupted General Stuart-Gordon indignantly. "Why, was:ver such a consummate piece of hypocrisy as that? when she knows she has received letters monthly, weekly, sometimes daily, from you. But I see! she is cautious not to commit herself. Go on, Louis." Louis passed his hand once or twice over his brow, and resumed the perusal of the letter.

The last tie that binds you to my unhappy child is thus cut in twain. You can tow have no excuse for retaining a claim upon the hand of one excuse for retaining a claim upon the hand of one political legislation. For sixty years, all that authority has been exercised over the Northwestern Territory, the Southwestern Territory, over Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon. In the mean time, the question had been definitively and conclusively settled by all the branches of the Government—by Presidents, by Congresses, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Elementary writers, Story, Rawle, and others, had so laid down the law.

It is only since our dismemberment of the Mexican Empire, that this question has been opened, and found able and apparently sincere statesmen totally to deny the power.

Those who, half a century hence, shall be led to examine the archives of the nation, will naturally inquire what new light had been shed on this subject; what new event had happened to called the emancipation child.

"Now, then, what do you intend to do, Louis?"

"My daughter is gone!" Louis biried his face in his hands for a few moments, and then this subject; what new event had happened to disturb this well-settled opinion. It may possibly be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found, that even in this free and enlightened be found.

the political weight of slavery. A Presidential election was approaching. He alone, who was willing to receive this new light, and surrender willing to receive this new light, and surrender his conscience to its illumination, could receive their support. Among the most prominent of the aspirants to that high office was a gentleman of distinguished talents, of great scientific and legal attainments, who had reached the mature age of nearly three score years and ten. He was particularly versed in the Constitution and laws which regulate the Territories. He had grown up with them. He had filled several offices, and among them the highest in Territorial Govern-ments established by Congress. He acknowments established by Congress. He acknow-ledged the exclusive power of Congress over them, and its power to exclude slavery from them. He was prepared to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and expressed great regret that he was deprived of the opportunity, by a debate which was protracted to the end of the session of 1846. There seemed but little hope, that his judgment thus matured, his opinion formed with care, and consolidated by the action of a long life, could ever be so changed as to entitle him to Southern support. But miracles have not ceased in the support. But miracles have not ceased in the moral, whatever may be the case in the physical world. Southern alchemy was applied; straightway a shaking was seen among the dry bones, and he stood up, regenerated, illuminated, and transformed. The scales fell from his ancient eyes, and he saw bright visions. He now denies to

and he saw bright visions. He now denies to Congress the least power over the Territories! To vindicate, not his consistency, for that is hopeless, but his honesty, he has devoted thirty odd mortal pages of a speech, to show the error indulged in for the last sixty years, by Congresses, by Presidents, by Supreme Courts, by constitutional writers, and by himself.

I shall not attempt to follow his labored arguments.

ment, especially as very few of his Southern allies now endorse it. All, however, must feel sincere regret that he changed his opinions such peculiar circumstances. My opinion as to the extent of the power

Congress in legislating for the Territories differs somewhat from those who admit the general and somewhat from those who admit the general and exclusive power.

The Supreme Court, the ultimate arbiter fixed by the People finally to decide all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of Congress, have, by repeated decisions, derived the exclusive power of Congress to legislate for the Territories from the clause in the Constitution which Bays—"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other property of the United

States."

I do not suppose that any branch of this Government is at liberty practically to disregard these decisions. It would be as improper in the President, Congress, or any other functionary of the Government, as it would be in an individual. In him it would be a misdemeanor. If it were now on open question, I should hesitate to rest it wholly on that part of the Constitution. There is much weight in the argument that "Territory" is used in the singular number, and coupled with the phrase "or other property belonging to the United States." It seems to have been intended to apply to a single Territory and the Governto apply to a single Territory and the Govern-ment property therein. At the adoption of the Constitution, the United States owned but one Territory (the Northwestern.) Nor did the Constitution provide for the acquisition of any other. Clearly, no such power is given to Congress, either expressly or by necessary implication. It is to be found, if it exists anywhere in the Government, in the treaty-making power alone. The Supreme Court have fortified their opinion of the power of Congress over the Territories, as

vision for the return of fugitive slaves does not extend to the Territories. Any slave escaping or being taken into New Mexico or California, or being taken into New Mexico or California, would be instantly free. Hence, by the act of 1793, express provision for the subject was made with regard to the Territories which we then had. It follows that Congress alone has the exclusive power to legislate for the Territories; and that any action by the inhabitants in forming Governments for themselves, until authorized by Congress, is irregular, and, as is justly argued by the gentleman from Virginis, [Mr. Seddon] and other Southern gentlemen, mere usurpation. I do not think, however, it is such usurpation as is to be treated as criminal; but may be either sanctioned or disallowed, as Congress may deem most conducive to the general welfare.

But it is contended, that although Congress has exclusive, it has not unlimited, jurisdiction. That it may and is bound to legislate to protect slavery, but cannot prohibit it.

slavery, but cannot prohibit it.

A distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLAY,] controverts this doctrine, and holds that Congress can abolish, prohibit, or establish sla-

rery in the Territories.

I can agree to neither of these propositions. In support of the first, it is argued that the prohibition of slavery would violate the provision of the Constitution which says that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States and immunities of citizens of the several States." I can see no force in the argument. This article simply provides that the law shall not discriminate between citizens of the several States. Now, a law which prohibits every person from holding slaves in the Territories does not discriminate, but grants to all equal "privileges"

But such law is said to be partial, because portion of our citizens cannot take their property with them. This is not true in point of fact. with them. This is not true in point of fact. Every man may take his property, conforming to the local law when he gets there. If any of them possess property which by the law of nature or of man would be worthless, of course he will leave it behind. A large capital, in Pennsylvania, is invested in stock, tools, and implements for smelting and manufacturing iron. If it turns out, as I believe is likely to be the fact, that most of our newly-acquired territory has neither coal nor iron ore, what right had the General Government to expend the common treasure to purchase territory to which the Pennsylvania iron masters could not take their property without rendering it worthless? The argument is quite as cogent, and more just, than that used by the slaveholder.

The only fair inquiry is, do the same laws operate on all without recard to the countries of these investments of the contain seductive pictures, and outs of these investments of the same laws operations of the same laws operations of these investments of the same laws operations of the same The only fair inquiry is, do the same laws operate on all, without regard to the quantity or quality of their property, or the section from

such property. It is a principle of the common rights, that by the general law man is not the subject of property; that he can be held in bondage only by express local law; and that, wherever the slave is beyond the jurisdiction of such local law, no matter how he gets there, he is free. This has never been doubted since the celebrated de-cision by Lord Mansfield, in the case of the nefree. That principle of the common law, how-ever, is prevented from operating in the States by a clause in the Constitution. But it is in full does not extend. The master, therefore, who takes his slave into free Territories, has no vested takes his slave into free Territories, has no vested rights or property in him which can be impaired. It may be objected that the white man is n fitted to enjoy that condition like the black may

The slave becomes a man, and has a vested and inalienable right to liberty.

While it is thus found that Congress has the right to prohibit and abolish slavery in the Ter-ritories, it does not follow that it has the power

the fundamental principles of the Government. It is not bound by the article which reserves to the philology of tribes and nations of men—do not all States all powers not expressly granted to the corroborate the recorded fact that "He hath made of one blood all nations of men;" and that their Still, there are general principles restraining the power of Congress wherever it extends. There are certain other principles, not mentioned

in the Constitution, which Congress cannot an-nul or violate, because they are the foundation of our Government. They are enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. Wherever those principles are not altered or overruled by express compact in the Constitution, they potentially con-trol the action of the General Government. I admit that, in forming the organic law, they might have been repudiated. Some of them unortunately were.

At first it was supposed that they controlled

the State Governments also. It was decided by the judicial tribunals of some of the States, Mas-sachusetts for one, that the Declaration of Indeenactment. But it came to be more reasonably considered that the Declaration was not made by the States, but by the National Government, and that the principles of State rights and legislation must be sought for in State documents.

This Bill of Rights of the American nation de clares liberty to be an inalienable right. Nor does the Constitution give Congress any power to restrain or take away this right, except in the case of fugitives from labor into other States. The legislative power of the several States is controlled by similar principles. They have generally formed a Declaration or Bill of Rights of their

I find that every free State has adopted a Bill

I find that every free State has adopted a Bill of Rights similar to the following, which are to be found in those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire: "All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights; among which are the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; and that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property."

Those Constitutions nowhere prohibit their Legislatures from establishing slavery, or violating evested rights. Yet I suppose that no sound statesman would contend that they could do either, because it would be inconsistent with the fundacause it would be inconsistent with the funda-mental principles of their Government, as ex-pressed in their Bill of Rights. It would, in my judgment, be equally preposterous to assert that Congress possessed such power, when the Bill of Rights of the nation declares liberty to be "in-alienable."

I think it follows inevitably, that Congress may abolish or prohibit slavery wherever it has ex-clusive jurisdiction, but can establish it nowhere I should not have deemed it necessary to give any reasons now for such exclusion, had it not been lately repeatedly contended on this floor, and in the Senate, that slavery is a blessing. Northern gentlemen have here said that they do not view it with much horror; and my colleague from Luzerne [Mr. Butler] looks upon it as a religious or divine institution, if I rightly understood him. This seems to render it proper again to examine the character of the institution. This, I am aware, will bring down upon me all its

power of Congress over the Territories, as the necessary consequence of the right to acquire by treaty. If I were allowed to indulge my own judgment, I should place the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories acquired from foreign nations wholly in the consequences resulting from the right of acquisition.

By the law of nations, when a nation acquires Territory, either by conquest or treaty, it becomes subject to the will of the acquiring Power. The laws of such Power, however, do not spread over it until some express legislation. In the mean time, their own laws remain in full force. Not unfrequently such subject provinces are for or it until some express legislation. In the mean time, their own law remain in full force hip Electra, Captain Brown took eleven right whales, nine of which were taken with the guns. In taking polar whales, the guns were not required, as they were very tame and easily captured.

Capture of a Staver—The brig Excellent, of New Orleans, arrived at Norfolk on the 19th, from Ashaws, on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The Africas, public and Ambress, Africa, in charge of Lieuts. Broce and Ambress, Africa, by the United States of the legislative power over the Ferritories newly acquired. The Constitution last floors are about \$2,000 more.

Integrant Decision.—John Norris, of Boone county, Kentucky, recovered a judgment of \$2,500 against Nowlas, Crocker, and others, last week, is the United States Circuit Court at Indianapotics. The coats are about \$2,000 more. sist of nine circles, the punishments of each increasing in intensity over the preceding. Those doomed to the first circle are much less afflicted than those in the ninth, where are tortured Lucifer and Judas Iscariot—and I trust, in the next edition, will be added, the Traitors to Liberty. But notwithstanding this difference in degree, all from the first circle to the ninth, inclusive, is less than those in the ninth, where are tortured Lucifer and Judas Iscariot—and I trust, in the next edition, will be added, the Traitors to Liberty. But notwithstanding this difference in degree, all from the first circle to the ninth, inclusive, is hell—cruel, desolate, abhorred, horrible hell! If I might venture to make a suggestion, I would advise these reverend perverters of Scripture to devote their subtlety to what they have probably more interest in—to ascertaining and demonstrating (perhaps an accompanying map might be useful) the exact spot and location where the

attempted to deny one of the facts, or refute one of the arguments; they have noticed them merely to vituperate their author. To such remarks there can be no reply by him who is not willing to place himself on a level with blackguards. I cannot enter that arena. I will leave the filth and the slime of Billingsgate to the fish-women and to their worthy coadjutors, the gentlemen from Virginia, [Mr. Millson,] from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] from Kentucky, [Mr. Stanton,] from Tennessee, [Mr. Williams,] and all that tribe. With them I can have no controversy. When I want to combat with such opponents and such weapons, I can find them any day by entering

the fish market, without defiling this Hall.

I beg those respectable fish-ladies, however, to understand that I do not include my colleague from Bucks county among those whom I deem fit to be their associates. I would not so degrade

There is, in the natural world, a little, spotted. There is, in the natural world, a little, spotted, contemptible animal, which is armed by nature with a feetid, volatile, penetrating virus, which so pollutes whoever attacks it, as to make him offensive to himself and all around him for a long time. Indeed, he is almost incapable of purification. Nothing, sir, no insult shall provoke me to crush so filthy a beast!

Mr. Chairman, I crave your pardon for this unprofitable digression. I trust I shall never again be betrayed into a similar one, even to brush off these invading vermin.

When I turned off into this enjected.

When I turned off into this episode, I was tating that gentlemen on this floor, and in the Senate, had repeatedly, during this discussion, asserted that slavery was a moral, political, and personal blessing; that the slave was free from care, contented, happy, fat, and sleek. Comparisons have been instituted between slaves and laboring freemen, much to the advantage of the condition of slavery. Instances are cited where the slave, after having tried freedom, had voluntarily returned to resume his yoke. Well, if this be so, let us give all a chance to enjoy this bless-

cuts of those implements of happiness, handcuffs, iron yokes, and cat-o'-nine-tails.

If these Southern gentlemen and their Northwhence they come?
But it is said that such a law would violate the rights of the slaveholder, by depriving him of his property—his vested rights.
To divest him of property in slaves in free Territories, it must be first shown that he has mainly contributed to secure to a particular race the whole advantages of this blissful condition of the whole advantages of this blissful condition of slavery; and, at the same time, have imposed on the white race the cares, the troubles, the lean anxieties of freedom. This is a monopoly inconsistent with republican principles, and should be corrected. If it will save the Union, let these gentlemen introduce a "compromise," by which these races may change condition; by which the gro Summersett. Nor does it make any difference whether the slave jurisdiction and the free jurisdiction belong to the same or different Governments By the common law, if a slave escapes from a slave State into a free State, he is other will be bound to find him meat and drink, food and raiment, and provide for the infirmities and helplessness of old age. Impose, if you please a clause in the Constitution. But it is in full upon the other race, as a compensation for their force in the Territories, to which that provision former blessings, all those cares, and duties, and anxieties.

Certainly, at first, it will be so. But let not that discourage him. He may soon become so. I will not go into a discussion as to the original equality and identity of the human race. I am not learned in those things, nor, unfortunately, I admit that Congress has all legislative power over the Territories necessary for the legislation of a free Government, except when expressly restrained by the provisions of the Constitution, or the fundamental principles of the Government. present great variety in color, form, and intellect, is the effect of climate, habits, food, and education. Let not the white man therefore despair on account of the misfortune of his color. Homer in-forms us that the moment a man becomes a slave, he loses half the man; and a few short years of apprenticeship will expunge all the rest except the faint glimmerings of an immortal soul. Take your stand, therefore, courageously in the swamp, spade and mattock in hand, and uncovered, and half-naked, toil beneath the broiling sun. Go home to your hut at night, and sleep on the bare ground, and go forth in the morning unwashed to your daily labor, and a few short years, or a generation or two at most, will give you a color that will pass muster in the most fastidious and pious slave market in Christendom. Your shape also will gradually conform to your condition. Your parched and swollen lips will assume a chronic and permanent thickness of the most approved style. Your feet, unconfined by shoes, and accustomed to a marshy soil, will shoot out behind and sideways until they will assume the most delightful symmetry of slavery. Deprived of all education, cut off from all ambitious aspirations, your mind would soon lose all foolish and perplexing desires for freedom; and the whole man would be sunk into a most happy and contented indifference. And all these faculties, featented indifference. And all these faculties, fea-tures, and color, would descend to your fortunate posterity; for no fact is better established than that the accidental or acquired qualities of body and mind are transmissible, and become heredi-tary. True, your descendants will be black, stu-pid, and ugly. But they would only be so many incontestable evidences of their natural right and fitness for the enjoyment of this state of moral, rolitical and personal happiness!

olitical, and personal happiness! Among others, numerous clergymen are found defending this institution, and praising its comforts and advantages. The same spirit which induced them to defend tyranny in the time of the Charleses, and the Jameses; to maintain the divine right of Kings; to inculcate the duty of divine right of Kings; to inculcate the duty of passive obedience and non-resistance; and to anathematize those who resisted the tyranny of the "Lord's anointed"—prompts them now to take the side of the oppressor against the oppressed. They find the same kind of argument in the Scriptures to uphold slavery, that they then found to justify the despotism of profligate Kings. I shall not answer their abound and like Kings. I shall not answer their absurd and blas-phemous position. That has been effectually done by the honorable gentleman from Massa-chusetts, [Mr. Fowler.] But I will say that these reverend parasites do more to make infidels than all the writings of Hume, Voltaire, and Paine. If it were once shown that the Bible authorized, sanctioned, and enjoined human slavery, no good man would be a Christian. It contains no such man would be a Christian. It contains no such horrible doctrine. But if it did, it would be conclusive evidence, to my mind, that it is a spurious imposition, and not the word of the God who is the Father of men, and no respecter of persons. I have before me a work by clergymen who maintain the above doctrine. They descant largely on the comforts of slavery. One of the heads of this pious discourse is, "Slavery is a beneficent institution!"

ficent institution! I know there are many degrees in the miserica of slavery. Some masters treat their servants with great kindness; others more severely; others with merciless cruelty, according to their disposi-tions, for that alone governs their conduct. But, notwithstanding this diversity in suffering, he must have a callous heart who can speak of the

Dante, by actual observation, makes hell consist of nine circles, the punishments of each in-

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1850.

TO NONE BUT OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the last number of the first half of the fourth volume of the Era. Our subscribers, whose terms expire with this number, will, we are sure, be prompt in renewing; and, so far as the hot weather may allow, exert themselves to furnish us with new readers. Five dollars, they will recollect, will renew their own subscription and pay for two new subscribers.

We have been so crowded since the commence-ment of the present session of Congress, with reports of debates and speeches, that variety in our columns was impossible, and no room was spared for the accommodation of our contributors-But everything has an end, and Congress can be no exception to the rule. It will adjourn, we presume, some time in August, and then we hope to be able to distribute some of the treasures we have been laying up for so many months. A much larger space will be devoted to our Literary

Miscellany. Three numbers more will close the story of th Mother-in-Law. To the remaining portion of the volume, we have the pleasure of announcing among the contributors, Grace Greenwood, Martha Russell, Mary Irving, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Henry B. Stanton, and C. H. Wiley of North Caroline

It is with unalloyed satisfaction we inform our readers that the gifted Grace Greenwood is to be a permanent contributor to the Era.

We have on hand a series of most agreeabl sketches from the pen of Martha Russell, entitled "Sketches of our Village," presenting very lively delineations of the social life of New England. We hope, too, for something more from the genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who some time since favored us with one of the most admirable

allegorical sketches in the English language. To the consideration of the great question which agitates so deeply the public mind, and is destined for a long time to come to fill the heart and thoughts of the people, we shall devote what ever energies we may poss

Come, then, friends; let us have the benefit of your continued association and cooperation, and of a constantly widening circle of readers.

PERSONALITIES.

The Senate of the United States, once famed for its decorum, is becoming rather notorious for its toleration of discreditable personalities. Nothing is more common in its proceedings, than to substitute a question of consistency for one of principle, a personal for a logical issue. If an argument cannot be answered, the motives of the man who uses it may be impugned. Opposition to a measure, especially if the latter be the offspring of the Slave-Interest, is often attempted to be put down by derision and contempt. The assailants of an abuse are favored with general lectures on demagoguism; and to manifest a strong antislavery feeling is to give evidence of fanaticism or pharisaical sanctity.

We said once before, and we repeat, that the Senate, for these violations of its decorum, is more censurable than the individual culprits. The debater, sometimes blinded by his intemperate zeal, unless checked by those who are listening calmly and with a critical ear, is hurried into expressions from which he would shrink, could he but think twice before speaking once. But, we have observed that the carefulness of that body to maintain its rules of order depends very much on the position and character of the actors in these personal conflicts. If the assailant holds opinions popular in the Senate, and the assailed be generally obnoxious on account of his position, the Southern States? In Congress their Repremarked-"Everybody is in order but me. It is in order for everybody to attack me on all hands." Mr. Webster was a gratified listener of Mr Dawson, when that gentleman made his onslaught on Mr. Hale, reading from private letters with a view to impeach his integrity; but, he was exceedingly pained at the disorder growing out of the reading of private letters in a scene between Clay and Benton-indeed, hereafter he should feel bound to call gentlemen to order for such things! It would be well for him and some others to remember, that the dignity of the Senate is best vindicated by the impartiality with which its

rules are enforced. While on this subject of personalities, we are reminded of the fact that the demeanor of members of Congress towards each other depends greatly upon the state of sentiment in their respective localities respecting the mode of settling personal controversies. And here, we must remark that members from the free States labor under some disadvantage in their political intercourse with their brethren from the South. In the former section, the code of honor, as it is styled, is obsolete; in the latter, it is of binding force. In the former, for the settlement of personal controversies. Reason asserts its supremac over Brute Force, and so strongly does public sentiment reprobate resort to the duello, that the duellist risks his reputation and his liberty, and is quite sure to exclude himself from the hope of political preferment. In the latter, public sentiment sanctions the practice of duelling, and the man who declines to vindicate his honor by the explosion of gunpowder, is voted unfit for public station. The result is, that we find in Congress two classes of members-duellists, coming from the South, men of peace, coming from the North. The bearing of members towards each other is determined to a great extent by this fact. Northern men are not apt to indulge in invective against Southern men, for they are sure to run the risk of an insult which the sentiments of their constituencies forbid them to resent according to the so-called "code of honor." Southern members, while treating each other, as a general rule, with marked courtesy, studiously avoiding expressions that may lead to personal conflict, exhibit a different demeanor in their intercourse with their Northern associates. In cases of differences of opinion with them, they are apt to be overbearing, arrogant, contemptuous; they are guilty of personalities which are watchfully against in their intercourse with each other. The reason is obvious: they are emboldened by impunity; they are aware that public sentiment at the North forbids a man taking deliberate and bloody vengeance for an insult. To abuse a Northern member is a cheap and safe mode of displaying their valor-one of their modes of establishing their claim to domineer.

Of course, our remarks have a general signification. There are a few Southern men who repudiate the laws of honor, as they are called-a few Northern men who recognise them. There are a few Southern men, too, who are always courteous, whatever may be the party with whom they are drawn into conflict; and a few Northern members whose peculiar position or distinct exempts them from abuse from any quarter.

But the general truth of the difference we have pointed out, must be admitted by all who are familiar with the proceedings of Congress. We have no doubt that, on the question of slavery, many Northern men are restrained from more fre quent and earnest expression of their opinions, by the dread of the vituperation to which it may expose them-vituperation which their principles, their education, and the public sent the section they represent, will prevent them from resenting in the only way effectual with Southern duellists. The truth is, if any consideration under heaven could overcome our conscientious abhorrence of the bloody code of duelling, it would be that of the gross abuse to which embers of Congress from the free States are continually subjected, on account of their known ejection of this code.

We submit now to Southern men-is it he ble to insult a man because it is safe to do so? Is it any evidence of courage, of magnanimity, of chivalry? We enter no ples for men who are

themselves transgressors of the proprieties of debate. The man who throws stones may expect to be stoned. He who indulges in abuse of another. and then takes shelter under a profession of peace-principles, is just as contemptible as he who gratuitously wounds the feelings of one who, he knows, is restrained from calling him to an account. But, a difference of opinion is no just cause of offence. No matter what views a member may utter, no matter how repugnant to the sentiments or interests of others, no matter with what pertinacity, boldness, and independence he may insist upon them, so long as he maintains the decorum of debate, denouncing no man for dissent, questioning the motives of no one, it is a violation of the freedom of debate, of the order of a legislative body, it is repugnant to common sense and ordinary courtesy, to attempt to put him down by vituperative invective; and, if he be known to be a man of peace, opposed to the code of honor so-called, such invective is as mean and cowardly as it is unreasonable and disor-

ADDRESS OF THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Our columns are too crowded at present by Congressional matter, to allow us to publish the Address of the Nashville Convention. Our eaders will be reconciled to this by the considration that the Convention was not a fair repreentation of the slaveholding States, and had no authority to speak for them. Its opinions and acts must be regarded as those of a few restless politicians, dissatisfied with the existing relations between the two sections of the country, but without a clear understanding of what they themselves want.

We must, however, present a general view of he Address. It commences with a survey of the agitation of the Slavery Question for the last sixteen years. Before this period, the Northern people gave no just cause of offence to the South; but sixteen years ago, slavery began to be agitated in Congress and assailed by "our sister States."

The means of agitation first resorted to was, peitioning; the object being the abolition of Slavery in the South, although the memorials were confined in terms to the removal of the institu tion from the District of Columbia and Territories and the abolition of the internal slave trade. To meet this evil, a resolution, sustained by a large portion of Northern Representatives, was adopted against the reception of all such petitions; but in December, 1844, it fell before the unanimous voice of the North, and thus the unlimited power of introducing and considering the subject of slavery in Congress was asserted.

But agitation in Congress was not the only rievance. Anti-slavery publications were issued at the North, anti-slavery lecturers were em ployed, organizations were got up for running of laves, almost every Northern Legislature passed laws designed to baffle the constitutional provi

sion for the recapture of fugitives. The result was, universal agitation in Congres and out of it, with a view to the overthrow of an institution over which the States maintaining it had exclusive control—as injurious as it was in

sulting to the South. The Mexican war broke out-the subject slavery was thrust into that question by the North-the war terminated in the acquisition of Territories, and the North proceeded in their threatened design to exclude therefrom the Southern people. Its policy was not the offspring of a mere lust of power, but of a determination to effect the abolition of slavery in the States. The Southern States through their Legislatures protested, but the North abating none of her pretensions, a Convention became

In what condition has the agitation placed sentatives are insulted and reviled—that body is sentatives as the twelve millions of hands of the Abolitionists. In the North, instead of respect and sympathy, they meet with denunciation and hostility. In the Union, the attempt is made to arrest from them their common property and put upon them the brand of inferiority. And the worst feature of their condition is that t is progressive. Yield now to the demands of the North, and all is lost. In fifty years, twenty new non-slaveholding States will be added to the Union, whilst many now slaveholding will join them. The non-slaveholding States will then have the power by two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States to amend the Con-

stitution, and consummate their policy. The North has been emboldened by the forearance and non-action of the South, until "a ctional despotism, totally irresponsible to the People of the South, constituted of Representaives in Congress from non-slaveholding States, gnorant of Southern feelings, conditions, and in tutions, reigns at Washington."

Where the institutions and interests of two nations are identical, one may be safely subject to the other. But, slavery makes the Southern, a peculiar people, with interests and institutions lifferent from those of the Northern People, and hence the vital necessity of independence in relation to their internal concerns. They must rule themselves or perish.

The North will not recognise the inferiority of he African to the Caucasian race, or the impossibility of amalgamation between the two race ts sympathies naturally are not with the South and its dogma-the absolute right of a majority to overn-prostrates every check upon power, and eads to consolidation. Its faithless compact of union is not surprising—it is only another exemplification of the frailty and fallibility of our nature.

Hence, there is no safety for the South in submission. Being in the minority, it must protect tself and preserve the Constitution. But how? Not by the ordinary measures of the Government. Not by changing its Representatives, for how can that affect the majority? Not by the ballot-box: that is powerless in the South. It cannot send a majority of Southern Representatives to Congress. In fact, the majority against the South in the present Congress is greater than ever ; while in the Northern States no indications are afforded of a reviving respect for the Consti-

The Address points to no mode by which the South can protect itself and preserve the Constitution. All ordinary means, it pronounces worthess-the extraordinary means it does not desig nate, but leaves to be inferred.

It then proceeds to examine the scheme of adustment or compromise reported by the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate; and it objects to it, first, that it proposes to exclude the South from the whole of California, which by its Constitution has prohibited slavery. This Constitution was the work of individuals, not a people, and if Congress sanction it, it only enacts the Wilmot Proviso in another form. It is enough that the outrage is committed—the form is of no consequence There is nothing in this mode of extending the Provise to abate the indignation of the South, or to baffle its determination to redress the wrong.

In the second place, the scheme takes from Texas enough territory for two large States, and rangfore it to New Mexico-and the effect will be the accession of two free States. Texas ought to be quieted as to her boundaries, but this should be done by a law of Congress recognising them. The transfer proposed to be made, if the bill be carried, will place a tier of free States on the western boundary of the Indian country, now laveholding, and on the northern and western frontiers of Texas. Thus the Southern States

In the third place, it objects to the prop bolition of the slave trade in the District. If Congress may declare free a slave, imported into the District, it may declare free, those already

will be bemmed in.

Fourthly, as to the fugitive bill, it propo means entirely inefficient to the end, and is insulting to the South in providing for a jury trial for

below that line, would not be unacceptable.

"The South, in our opinion, might accept one other compromise, not because it is co-extensive with our rights, but because it has been twice sanctioned by those who have gone before us. It the North offers the Missouri Compromise, to the North offers the Missouri Compromise, to extend to the Pacific ocean, the South cannot reject it, provided a distinct recognition of our right to enter the territory south of 36° 30′ north latitude is expressed in the compromise. We should take this line as a partition line between the two sections of the Union; and, besides this, nothing but what the Constitution bestows. Althoug the Northern States would acquire by this co promise three-fourths of our vacant territory, they will have renounced the insufferable pretension of restricting and preventing the extension of the South, whilst they should extend indefi-

The Address closes with the announcement the purpose to meet six weeks after the adjournment of Congress, to consider what then may be ecessary to be done.

We have thus presented an abstract of a docu nent which will hardly produce the impression throughout the country contemplated by its authors. It is hard to believe that they are sincere in the representations they make of the tyranny and aggressiveness of the Northern States, and the danger to be apprehended to Slavery from their usurpations of political power. Look at every Department of the Federal Government is it not under the complete control of slaveholders? The Chief Executive, a slaveholder, the Chief Justice, a slaveholder, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a slaveholder, the chairmen of all the important committees in both Houses of Congress, slaveholders or their depend ents-in a word, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments of the Government under the domination of slaveholders! And yet the North is a fierce, an unrelenting, overbearing Despotism, under which the South groans, in danger of being crushed to powder!

In view of such facts, to charge the North with being despotic and aggressive, indicates astounding infatuation, or rank dishonesty. How is this Despotism constituted? The South has generally furnished our Presidents-always a anjority of the Judges of the Supreme Courtfor the last twenty-five years the Speakers of the House of Representatives, with two exceptions and in the Senate it possesses an equality of votes. Where then is the despotism? Note the language of the Address: A Sectional Despotism, totally irresponsible to

the People of the South-constituted of the Representatives in Congress of the non-slaveholding Statesignorant of our feelings, condition, and institu tions—reigns at Washington!!"

That is, the free People of the non-slaveholding States, numbering twice as many as the free People of the slaveholding States, have a majority in the House of Representatives of thirty-nine, and these non-slaveholding Representatives are responsible to their constituents, "totally irresponsible to the People of the South!" That is all-that is the irresponsible Despotism under which the South is degraded. On an equal ratio of representation, it cannot cast so many votes as the North! Grievance unutterable! How can such an aggression on the part of the North be pardoned? True, we do not suffer much from this irresponsible Despotism. We can generally bribe, divide, or outwit the majority. We control, of course, the organization of the Housewe shape the Committees to our liking-we bring forward what measures we please-and, if we cannot carry them through, we can block all legislation. Besides, we hold a veto power, first in the Senate, next in the Chief Executive, and a revisionary power ultimately in the Judiciary. Still, until the six millions of Southern freemen freemen, or the representatives of the latter be made in some way responsible to the former, it is clear to the dullest vision that the South is in subjection to an intolerable, detestable Sections

We wish the Nashville patriots a speedy deiverance from their lamentable halluci

THE TARIFF AND THE COMPROMISE.

We have already adverted to the efforts made o enlist the Manufacturing Interests of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in favor of the Compromise bill. That private assurances have been given of a modification of the Tariff, if those Interests would assent to the demands of the slaveholders respecting the Territories, we have no doubt. It will be recollected that Mr. Clay, presenting a memorial from Pennsylvania praying an increase of duties on iron, plainly told the memorialists that nothing could be done for them till the question now agitating the country should be adjusted; and Mr. Webster takes particular pains to impress upon the Lowell capitalists that no business of general importance can be transacted, till the agitation of the Slavery Question in Congress be terminated; and his mode of terminating it is, by concession to the slaveholders. It would seem that the deputation lately in Washington from manufacturing companies in Massachusetts, to ascertain whether there was no hope of additional protection, understood that their object could not be obtained except on conditions. What they were may be inferred from the character of the letters addressed to Mr. Webster for the purpose of sustaining him in his

What is to be thought of these things? Men who make haste to be rich will risk their souls for gold. Mammon is as potential now as it was eighteen hundred years ago when Judas sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver. Who cares how many slaves shall clank their chains in our free Territories, so that Monopoly may grow fat on its extortions from the million?

But, if there be manufacturing capitalists, so sordid as to be contemplating an arrangement by which they are to receive additional protection for their fabrics, on condition of their betraying the cause of Human Freedom, we ask them to attend to the Washington Union, the great champion of the Compromise bill. That paper derides their complaints of hard times and low pricesdenounces them as hypocritical panic-makersand hints at the policy of reducing rather than augmenting the Tariff.

"A few days since," it says, "in order to show distress put afloat by the Northern manufactu ers, we cited the fact that new factories were ri ing up in the South, and that, in that section of the Union, those engaged in the cotton manufacture were doing a good business. The intelligence received by the last arrival from Europe exhibits ceived by the last arrival from Europe exhibits
the same state of things in the manufacturing
districts of England. Now, with these evidences
of the prosperity of the cotton manufacturing interest in every district and country in the world,
except New England, before our eyes, we respectfully inquire, how it happens that the mamnoth
corporations of Lowell, and other manufacturing
towns of New England, should be in such a state
of suffering and distress? The answer is obvious:
It is untrue that they are. It is a shallow and
miserable device, invented to enable them to get an miscrable device, invented to enable them to get an increase of duties, in order that their profits may be swellen to an amount which no other business can hope to obtain. It is a gross attempt to impose upon the people and upon Congress, and, instead of being rewarded by an increase of duties, it should be met with a reduction. We have no doubt a much larger revenue could be derived from cotton fabrics imported in the country by a reduction of duty than is now derived from them. Thus would the people obtain more cloth for the Thus would the people obtain more cloth for the same money, and the Treasury would derive more revenue. Certainly, if the manufacturers would expect favor from Congress, they should come before that body with the truth, instead of a lie, in their mouths. We advise them to reflect that 'honesty is the best policy,' and that they will gain nothing by such shallow and transparent attempts to impose upon the intelligence of the country."

If any arrangement has been made by which ed Tariff has been pledged on condition

For these reasons, the Compromise bill is re- sent to any such modifications of the Tariff as are jeccted, but the Address intimates that the Mis- desired, can be entertained by no one who undersouri line of 36° 30° extended to the Pacific, with stands anything of the composition of that body. the express recognition of the right to hold slaves It contains a most decided anti-Tariff majority, as all bargainers will find.

> For the National Era. A SABBATH SCENE. Scarce had the solemn Sabbath bel

Ceased quivering in the steeple, Scarce had the parson to his desk Walked stately through his people When down the summer shaded street A wasted female figure, With dusky brow and naked feet, Came rushing wild and eager. She saw the white spire through the trees,

Oh, pitying Christ! a refuge give That poor one in Thy dwelling Like a scared fawn before the hounds Right up the aisle she glided, Whi'e close behind her, whip in hand, A lank haired hunter strided

She heard the sweet hymn swelling;

She raised a keen and bitter cry, To Heaven and Earth appealing Were manhood's generous pulses dead Had woman's heart no feeling A score of stout hands rose between

The hunter and the flying; Age cleuched his staff, and maiden eyes Flashed tearful, yet defying. " Who dares profane this house and day! Cried out the angry pastor "Why, bless your soul, the wench's a slave. And I'm her lord and maste

" I've law and gospel on my side, Down came the parson, bowing low "My good sir, pray excuse me Of course I know your right divine

Quick, deacon, throw that Polyglo Before the wench, and trip her Plump dropped the holy tome, and o'er Its sacred pages stumbling, Sound hand and foot, a slave once more The hapless wretch lay trembling.

saw the parson tie the knots, The while his flock addressing The Scriptural claims of slavery With text on text impress

"Although," said he, "on Sabbath day, All secular occupations Are deadly sins, we must fulfill Our moral obligations

" And this commends itself as one Ib every conscience tender My Christian friends, we send her ! ? Shriek rose on shriek; the Sabbath air

Her wild cries tore asunder; I listened, with hushed breath, to hear God answering with His thunder All still !-- the very altar's cloth Had smothered down her shrieking And, dumb, she turned from face to face. For human pity seeking!

saw her dragged along the aisle Her shackles harshly clanking heard the parson, over all, The Lord devoutly thanking My brain took fire; "Is this." I cried The end of prayer and preaching? Then down with pulrit, down with priest Fonl shame and scorn be on ve all And steal the Bible from the Lord

"Than garbled text or parchment lay I own a statute higher, And God is true, though every book

Just then I felt the deacon's hand In wrath my coat-tail seize on: I heard the priest cry, "Infidel!"
The lawyer mutter, "Treason!" I started up-where now were church

To give it to the Devil

Slave, master, priest, and people only heard the supper-bell, Instead of clanging steeple Of all my dream's vagaries— Two bulky pamphlets, Webster's text

But, on the open window's sill, O'er which the white blooms drifted, The pages of a good old Book And flower and vine, like angel wings

Around the Holy Mother, Waved softly there, as if God's truth And, freely, from the cherry bough

Above the casement swinging, With goden bosom to the sun, The oriole was singing. As bird and flower made plain of old The lessons of the Teacher So now I heard the written Word

Interpreted by Nature! For to my ear methought the breeze THUS SAITH THE LORD: BREAK EVERY YOK!

WEBSTER AND "THE FRIENDS."

In our strictures upon the late letter of Daniel Webster to citizens of Newburyport, we gave a peremptory denial to the statement made on what the author calls good authority that his seniments on the subject of slavery, as expressed in his speech in the Senate, were approved by the great body of the Society of Friends, or Quakers It has been suggested, that whatever might be our pinion, or that of the Friends of New England we had no right to speak for those of Pennsylvania to whom the author of the letter may be suppos o refer more immediately.

We have, however, abundant proofs of the con ectness of our statement, as applied to Pennsylvania Friends. It is notorious that for the last half century the latter have been the friends and advisers of the colored people; and whenever a slave-case was before the courts of law, they have been found standing between the oppressor and the oppressed; and when the decision was against the latter, they have submitted only with the deepest sympathy for the slave, and abhorrence of the law which consigned him to hopeless bond

In 1847, through the influence in a great mean are of the Society of Friends, a law was passed y the Pennsylvania Legislature, similar to that f Massachusetts, forbidding the officers of the State from participating in the arrest of fugitives. This is precisely one of those enactments of the free States of which the South complains, and which Daniel Webster, in his late speech, con-

sidered a just ground of complaint. During the past session of the Pennsylvania egisiature, an attempt, promising at one time to e successful, was made to repeal this law. The society of Friends, through their representatives in Philadelphia, immediately drew up a strong nemorial against the repeal, in which they thus speak of the popular feeling on the subject, furnishing a remarkable commentary upon Daniel Webster's assertion, that fugitives are arrested and carried away into slavery, from Pennsylvania, without complaint or excitement:

"The scenes of disorder and outrage, of which elled to be reluctant at of this clause, and witnesses, before the enactment of this clause, and the favorable change which has since taken place, furnish a strong and unanswerable argument in support of the section, and against its repeal. "Should it now be rescinded by the Legisla-

ture, it will be virtually granting a license to the claimant to disturb the peace, and outrage the feelings of the community, by adopting, with im-punity, any means, which his excited and unbri-dled passions may dictate, for seizing and carrying dled passions may dictate, for seizing and carrying away his victim.

"When we consider how repugnant to the feel ngs and judgment of our cit

t evils are, we have reason to appresend that the encouragement thus given to the inrestrained exertion of despotic power, will re-ult in scenes of tumult and riot, destructive of the peace and prejudicial to the character of the Commonwealth." This memorial, signed by the Clerk of the

fearly Meeting, on the 22d of Third month of means entirely inefficient to the end, and is insulting to the South in providing for a jury trial for the slave in the State whence he may have escaped.

of support to the Compromise, the Tariff men of the attempt at repeal is doubtless in some measure acting under orders from the Administration ure attributable. The papers in the interest of the slave in the State whence he may have escaped.

view" and "The Friend," aided in remonstrating against the repeal of the law. The "Friends' Weekly Intelligencer," the organ of that division of Friends who are commonly called Hicksites, (from the name of that uncompromising abolitionist, Elias Hicks,) speaks out strongly and earnestly. The editor says, that there is perhaps no body of people more unitedly opposed to the course of Daniel Webster, on the slave question, than the Society of Friends, and " none who more sincerely regret the apostacy of this eminent statesman, at a time when his talents and influence might have been favorably exerted in the cause of liberty and humanity."

We had intended to offer some comments upon other portions of the Newburyport letter, which we quite agree with General Cass is "one of the most remarkable documents of the time," but the able review of Horace Mann has rendered them J. G. W.

THE BLACK LAW OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The subject of the imprisonment of colored seamen in the port of Charleston has been brought before the attention of the English Government, by a recent suit, in the Thames Police Court, on the part of the steward of a British bark, for his wages, payment of which the master of the bark refused, on the ground that he had paid the expenses of the steward for two months in the common jail at Charleston. The master stated that the steward, a respectable British subject, was taken out of his vessel, by the constables of Charleston, and dragged to the jail, from whence he would have been sold as a slave had not he (the master) paid \$100 expenses.

Lord Palmerston, on being questioned in respect to the matter in Parliament, stated that, in 1847, her Majesty's Government had directed the British Minister at Washington to remonstrate against the imprisonment of British seamen, and the violation of the British flag, but that Mr Buchanan had verbally replied that the Federal Government could not induce the Legislature of South Carolina to repeal the law, and if pressed on the ground of the treaty of 1815, under which all subjects and citizens of the two countries were to be permitted freely to enter, freely reside in, and freely quit the territories of each, would be com pelled to put an end to that treaty, by giving th twelve months' notice required for that purpose His Lordship said that it had then been deemed unadvisable to press the matter to such an extremity. The outrage was spoken of by the member who called Lord P.'s attention to it, as "a scandalous violation of the principles which regulated the intercourse of civilized nations." Lord Palmerston said that the law grew out of the unfortunate institution of slavery; and it was quite unnecessary for him to express the opinion which all who heard him must entertain with respect

The matter will not, we think, end here. A case similar to the one under consideration was brought to the attention of Lord Aberdeen, when Foreign Minister; and, from the correspondence which followed, it was understood that in future the personal freedom of British subjects secured by the treaty of 1815 would be respected in American ports. In the case of two colored British subjects from the Bahamas, who were thus seized and imprisoned some years ago, their jail fees not being paid, they were sold as slaves. A formal demand for them was made by the British Government-one of them was found and restored, the other could not be discovered.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter of the 1st ultimo calls upon the British press and public to demand from Government immediate measures to prevent future outrages of this kind. "We do not," say the editors, " intend that this case shall pass over lightly; it is too important to be shuffled out of sight, to suit the convenience of any parties; and the question must receive a definitive answer, whether the colored population be- Daniel and his friends will find themselves "out- what period of time it applies to; and the revoludencies are to be treated as felons and slaves in any ports of the United States; and whether the British Government is unable or unwilling to protect them, when going thither on their lawfu

As Massachusetts and the free States generall have a stake in this controversy in common with Great Britain, we shall look with some degree of interest for its result. J. G. W.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

The President last week transmitted to the WASHINGTON, June 17, 1850.

To the Senate of the United States : I have received a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the 11th June instant, requesting me to inform the Senate whether any orders have been issued to any military officer or officers at Santa Fe, to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass or prevent the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country— and to furnish the Senate with copies of any cordence which may have taken place between respondence which may have taken the the War Department and the military stationed at Santa Fe since the date of my last communica

at Santa Fe since the date of my last communica-tion to the Senate on that subject."

In reply to that resolution, I state that no such orders have been given. I herewith present to the Senate copies of all the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All the other orders re-lating to the subject matter of the resolution have been heretofore communicated to the Sen-

I have already, in a former message, referred t New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that formation has been recently received, that a certain Robert S. Neighbours, styling himself com-missioner of the State of Texas, has proceeded to missioner of the State of Texas, and proceeded to Santa Fe with a view of organizing counties in that district under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of the and no desire to interiere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the possession of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neigh-bours has thus gone was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought to remain until the question of boundary shall have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhie, I think there is no reason or seriously apprehending that Texas will prac-ically interfere with the possession of the United Z. TAYLOR.

As we read this, the President denies "the authority of Texas" over New Mexico. The injuiry was, whether orders had been issued to Inited States officers "to hold possession of the country against the authority of Texas." The answer is, that "no such orders have been given," but that the possession of the territory into which it appears Mr. Neighbours has thus gone, was ctually acquired by the United States from Mexico, has since been held by the United States," and ought still to be so held till the question of boundary be determined by the competent authority The presumption is, then, that orders were issued to the United States officers, in command in New Mexico, to hold possession of the country thus acquired, not "against the authority of Texas," ecause Texas had no authority over it.

With this construction of the message, we de not understand why "a certain Robert S. Neighbours, styling himself Commissioner of the State of Texas," was permitted to usurp jurisdiction over a Territory, the possession of which had been acquired by the United States from Mexico, and held ever since that event, and which ought, in the opinion of the President, so to remain How could be as the Chief Executive of the United States, bound to maintain unimpaired their rights, permit Major Neighbours, styling himself a Commissioner of Texas, to oust them from their ossession by force? For certainly, the organition of New Mexico into districts of Texas, and the extension of the jurisdiction of the latter over it, involved a forcible exclusion of United States

authority and possession. We confess we are unable to understand clearly the exact position of the Eexecutive towards New Mexico. After the advent of Major Neighbours it seemed as if his proceedings by which the United States were to be ejected from the possession the present year, was taken to Harrisburg by a of New Mexico, received the countenance of the Deputation of Friends, to whose labors the defeat officers of the United States, in the Territory, Nothing could be more inexcusable. It appeared

Later intelligence shows that either the orders mate its objects." The truth of the matter is, of the Executive were at first misunderstood, or that the Old Line Democrats failed to secure a that subsequent orders were issued, more in con- majority in the Legislature. The Free-Soiler sonance with the dignity and rights of the United exerted themselves to such purpose, as to return States. From a note addressed by Mr. Neigh- enough members to hold the balance of power. bours to Col. J. Munros, United States Military | Through their wisdom and fidelity to principle, Commander at Santa Fe, dated April 15th, it seems that public notice had been given, of a United States Senate one of their own stripe, was meeting of the citizens of that place, "to take into consideration the propriety of making a State movement, and to petition you (the Colonel) as tion," &c. Mr. Neighbours deemed it proper under the circumstances to enter the following protest, addressed to the military commandant.

I deem it the more necessary thus solemnly to protest against any countenance or aid being given to this movement by the present head of this Government, in consequence of the published orders which have emanated from the War Department, and the result of an interview had between us few days since. The Government which I have the honor to represent has declared her determiation to maintain inviolate all the territory with in her boundaries—such boundaries as were guar antied to her by her compact of union; and would take this opportunity to refer you to the 2d section of the "Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," and preamble of the constitution of the State of Texas, by which the terms of said "Joint Resolution" are accepted.
And also, to the "Joint Resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union," approved 29th December, 1845. All of which, in my opinion, would be violated by a consummation of the object of said State movement. And further to state, that I now most solemnly protest agains any movements in favor of State cause, until Texas has extended her jurisdiction over this portion of her territory, or until the will of the State of Texas can be known in this matter, as guarantied to her by the enactment referred to above

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ROBERT S. NEIGHBOURS, Commissioner State of Texas. To Col. J. Munroe, Commanding 9th Military Division, &c.

The following despatch from New Orleans, published in the New York Tribune, shows that his protest was unheeded-Col. Munroe issued a call for a State Convention.

CONVENTION TO FORM A STATE GOVERNMENT. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY, June 17, 1850. The Galveston (Texas) Civilian of the 14th inst contains a proclamation by Col. Munroe, the Uni-ted States Military Governor in New Mexico, directing the election of Delegates to a convention, to be held for the formation of a State Constitution and Government for the Territory. The Convention was to be held at Santa Fe on the 15th

Major Neighbours, the Texan Commissione n New Mexico, has returned to Austin, after ineffectual efforts to organize the country of Santa The cause of his failure was the interference of

the Military authorities at Santa Fe. It is stated that Colonel Munroe acted in pursuance of fresher orders from Washington, but this is doubtful. At all events, the call for State Convention is a most important step—a step

which if sooner taken might have prevented a world of difficulty. The influence of this movement on the delibera ions of Congress and the fate of the Compromise bill must be of a very decided character. The organization of a State Government would doubtess meet with the approbation of the Executives and the application of the new State for admission would give great additional weight to what

is called the President's plan. We await further developments

SENATOR DICKINSON -The Hunkers of New York city lately gave a dinner to Senator Dickinson: there was any amount of talk and toasts THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF THE FRENCH REabout conciliation, harmony, compromise, and all that. One toast was admirable-all can drink it. Union and Harmony in the Democratic Party-Desirable, if founded on principle-detestable, if only dictated by expediency. If the former kind of union be perfected,

NATIONAL FREE SOIL CONVENTION .- The New National Mass Convention" in favor of Free Soil, to be held at Philadelphia, July 4th. Some of our friends had been contemplating a similar Convention, at a somewhat later date; but this ges of a rhetoric which we do not admire. ** call seems to anticipate them : FREE SOIL, FREEMEN, LIBERTY AND UNION

A Grand National Mass Convention of perse without distinction of party, friendly to the im-mediate unconditional admission of California into the Union with her present Constitution, will be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of July 1850, to celebrate the Anniversary of America Liberty, to take measures to promote the abov A grand procession will be formed; the dele-

being designated by the names of their respective States. Newspapers friendly are requested to insert

By order of the NEW YORK COMMITTER.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA .-We learn from the Bradford (Pa.) Democrat, that R.S. Magraw who was President of the late State Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania, is as strongly opposed to the extension of Slavery as Mr. Wilmot himself. When the resolutions were reported, containing the Baltimore platform on the Slavery question, he took the floor, moved an amendment to the resolutions in the words of the Pittsburgh resolutions adopted last year, and made an eloquent speech in support of it. But the whole matter had been cut and dried by the managers. The previous question was carried, all amendments and debate were cut off, and the resolutions as reported were adopted, but few

members voting upon the question. During the proceedings of the Convention fact was disclosed, showing the kind of influence ometimes brought to bear on politicians. Mr. Hubley was one of the candidates for the nomination of Canal Commissioner, and was the favorite of Ex-Senator Cameron. While the canvass was in progress, Mr. Johnston, a member, charged that an attempt had been made to carry Hubley's nomination by bribery; that a member present had received five \$20 bills, on condition of voting for that candidate. Upon being pressed for the name, he gave that of Mr. Donahue, of Philadelphia county, a vice president of the Convention, who immediately rose, and threw the money down upon the table in front of the President, saying-"Here's the trash-I despise it!" Mr. Green, another delegate from the same couny, also threw down upon the table \$100, which ne said he had received from the same source. A committee of investigation was appointed

which made a report, exculpating all the candilates and State officers present, but condemning in the strongest terms W. B. Rankin and Samuel Overshine, from whom the money was procured. These men probably were mere tools of others, whose station shielded them from censure FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTON IN MICHIGAN This Convention assembled at Marshall, Michi-

gan, on the 29th of May. It passed strong reso-

lutions against the Compromise bill of Mr. Clay, and reaffirming the principles of the Buffalo Convention of 1848. The following resolution, recommending a more thorough organization, was also adopted: Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to or riends in all parts of the State, a thorough an complete organization, by the appointment of county and town committees of those who will endeavor faithfully to effect such organization; and that they be requested to furnish their names and post office address to the State Central Com-

Connecticut.-June 20th, there were two be CONNECTICUT.—June 20th, there were two ballotings for Senator, without result. On the last ballot the vote stood—R. J. Baldwin, (Whig) 93; L. P. Waldo, (Looo,) 39; Caslin, (Looo,) 61; Cleveland, (Free Soil,) 14; Scattering, 6.—To-

al, 213.
A resolution was then passed to postpone th lection to the next meeting of the Leg The New York Tribune says that "the Coalition that carried Connecticut last April lacks the ohesion and mutual trust requisite to consum-

every attempt of the Hunkers to send to the

utterly baffled. Efforts were made to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the policy of Non-Intervention on the head of this Government, to call a Conven- the subject of Slavery, and to the Compromise of Mr. Clay, but they failed. What the final action was, we have not learned. The vote by which the election of a United States Senator was post. poned till the next General Assembly, stoodyeas 129, nays 79. The Legislature adjourned

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. July, 1850. For sale by W. Adam,

last Saturday.

Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. This fine periodical possesses unusual attractions this month. It contains among its embellishments an exquisite portrait of Jenny Lind, as she appears in La Sonnambula, and a likeness of the enterprising and persevering editor, George R. Graham, as he appears " while enjoying himself" in the easy arm-chair of his sanctum. This and will be welcomed and preserved by his many editorial friends and by the fairer sex generally

There is a brilliant list of contributors for this month, including most of our distinguished writers. Among many fine articles, we have been struck by an admirable Essay on the Genius of Burns, by Henry Giles, and a poem of remarkable beauty by Helen Irving, entitled " A REQUIEM BY THE SEA." We find nothing in this number from Grace Greenwood. We fear she grows indolent with the rising of the mercury, and deals more in fans than fancy now-a-days.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. July, 1850. For sale as This is also a fine number, with handsome illustrations and a noble list of contributors. A publication must succeed, backed by such writers as Fredrica Bremer, Harriet Martineau, Rev. Orville Dewey, Mrs. Kirkland, T. B. Read, Bayard Taylor, &c. By the way, there is in this number an admirable descriptive poem by Taylor, the young traveller-poet, "THE PINE FOREST OF

THE KNICKERBOCKER. June. 1850. This ever-excellent periodical keeps its old

old on the favor of the public. This number, beside many interesting articles from able contributors, and some fine literary notices, has over twenty pages of the Editor's Table, written, as usual, in an easy, witty, and eminently readable

HANDBOOK OF MEDICEVAL GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY BY Wilhelm Puts. Translated by Rev. R. B. Paul. New New York: D. Appleton & Co. Duodecimo, pp 211. For sale at Farnham's, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing We are sorry to state that one-fifth of this little

book is made up of questions. The remainder is vouched for by Professor Greene, of Providence. as an accurate and reliable guide in studying the history of the period. Such a book tells you what to look for and where to find it. We suppose nobody is guilty of the error of supposing that it tells much of the history itself; and it would be both blank and cruel if used as a text-book to instruct youthful pupils.

PUBLIC. From the French of Lamartine. New York Harper & Brothers. 1850. Pp 163. For sale at Franck

Taylor's. An address to the French people, "on the Affairs of Europe in General, and France in Particular." Unfortunately, no date is given, to show to be counted on one's fingers. If we were as sure York Evening Post publishes a call for "A Grand of the author's statesmanship as of his elequence, it would be a book of the highest interest and value. Apart from the busy scene, there is nothing in it which has tempted us through many pa-

> A KEY to the Exercises in Oliendorff's Method of Learning French. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1850, Pp. 291

For sale at Farnham's. RAILWAY ECONOMY. By Dionysius Lardner. New York at Franck Taylor's.

A very large amount of information respecting ailways, steam navigation, and the electric telegraph, is here put together, in a very interesting and apparently careful and thorough manner. A full index and a table of contents, consisting of twenty pages, add much to its value as a book of reference. We observed some criticism on a por The fare on the railroad will be greatly re- tion of Dr. Lardner's statistics, in the Westminster Review: and where strict accuracy is required as the basis of calculations, we would recmmend one to refer to that. As a compend of popular information, we should think it difficult for this work to be surpassed. We remember being strongly impressed once with the Doctor's argument showing the a priori impossibility of ocean steam navigation; but he has in this work abundantly acquitted himself of his debt of gratitude, for having found it on a certain occasion

> not only practicable but convenient. the Study of French. By J. Roemer. New York: D

A French "Progressive Reader," with a dicionary of idioms, &c., a slight notice of Cardinal Mezzofanti, and a very brief essay on the strucure of the language. The extracts seem to be of agreeable sort, and of sufficient variety. Of the peculiar merit of the book we cannot speak confidently till we have tried it.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA -

This Convention met at Philadelphia on Wednes-

day week. Joshua Dungan, of Bucks, was nomi-

nated for the office of Canal Commissioner, Joseph Henderson as Surveyor General, Henry W. Snyder as Auditor General. A long series of resolutions was adopted. They warmly commend the present Whig Governor, Mr. Secretary Meredith, and General Taylor; and insist upon the Tariff policy. Not a word is said in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, but the President's plan is fully sustained : "Resolved, That while the Whigs of Pennsylvania are opposed, as they ever have been, to the extension of slavery, they hail the people of the South as their brethren, in whose prosperity they

South as their brethren, in whose prosperity they rejoice, and whose constitutional rights they are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the interests of different sections of our glorious Union are supposed to conflict, they are prepared now, as they have ever been, to stand upon the ground of mutual forbearance, heartily responding to the sentiment expressed by General Taylor, in his message to Congress, that the great element of its strength is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other. f the people for each other.
"Resolved, That this Convention cordially apove the recommendation of General Taylor for admission of California into the Union with the admission of California into the Union with her present boundaries; that we hold it to be the luty of Congress to receive her with the free Constitution that her citizens have formed, with-

out imposing on them any conditions or restric-tions of any kind, it being the inalienable right of the citizens of every State to make such pro-vision for their security and welfare as they may vision for their security and welfare as they may deem expedient, and subject only to the propositions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. That as the soil of the territory ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was free when it was acquired from Mexico, we do solemnly protest against any policy by which the laws of Texas, carrying with them the institution of slavery, may be extended over ever part of it." over any part of it."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.-In the Legislature of New Tampshire, on the 12th instant, the votes of the People on revising the Constitution, were countwith the following results:

For Revision - - Against - -

43,359

14,482

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 6, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Government and Reaction has accomplished the grand act of treason against the popular sovereignty. The law limiting the right of suffrage has been passed. Four millions of votes have been excluded from the polls, and the nation appears to slumber on; the usually restless capital of European democracy is as placid as a summer sea. Not the least symptom of civil war can be discovered. "What," exclaims some hasty reader, "the French do not fight for their rights! They are unworthy to enjoy them !" Not so fast, Hotspur. Do you wish to assert that when tyranny has succeeded in imbruting its unhappy victim, it is justifiable? That because a privileged class has succeeded in debasing the masses until they hug their chains, no protest is to be until they hug their chains, no protest is to be made in the name of humanity, no effort made at elevation? Indifference is not the sole cause of this inactivity. The world is growing more humane. Why should the French people in uniform and out of it slaughter each other, because a class of intriguers, who would hide in cellars until the fight was over, are stinging them to madness? Abt if these intriguers could only be got at! Ah! if these intriguers could only be got at! But they always take good care of themselves. In war, insurrection, and violence of every kind, it is the innocent who suffer for the guilty. Submission for a time is better than the massacre of misguided brethren, who make themselves the rampart of unprincipled rulers. You recommend the virtue of patience to the oppressed of your own land; you do not think of saying to the disfranchised whites of Georgia, Virginia, and South Carolina, or to those who are even more oppressed, "To arms!" Be tolerant, then, to the patient of other lands. A nation is eternal, and

Enthusiasts have not been wanting who have urged the people to rise. But a great nation is not like a powder magazine, which any boy may explode by throwing in a spark. Revolutions do not come at the bidding of leaders, they are not made to order, nor can their course be mapped out in advance. No leader can say, "I will have one on such or such a day." Ledru Rollin tried this on the 13th of June, and failed. A revolution comes when least expected, like other great convulsions in nature. Who can predict the moment when Vesuvius will spit its angry lava against the sky? The traveller who throws himself down on its barren side may hear the distant rumbling of the fermenting elements below, but he cannot foretell the epoch when the hollow caverns will vomit forth their glowing waves. The next French revolution will come soon

enough. A delay will lessen its task and mitigate its horrors. Half of those disfranchised by the late law are not yet aware of it. The peasants, the workmen, the ignorant of all classes, conscious of honesty of character, cannot believe that any party could be so foolhardy, so insulting, as to rank them with defrauders, thieves, penitentiary convicts, and murderers. The inhabitants of ten principal towns of France-Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Strasbourg, Cherbourg, Granville, L'Orient, Toulon, Versailles, and Guillotière-paying no personal taxes, do not yet understand that they are all disfranchised, and that not one of them will be permitted to vote, except at the discretion of the Government. When the law is put in execution, the people will begin to understand it, and not before. Then all the disfranchised will be ready for the contest, and probably will be aided by the majority of the authorized voters. The work of the revolution will be trifling, in comparison with what it would be at present. Now, there would be two equal and hostile camps, two banners, and two armies; then, there may be little more to do than to kick the est men, if they can be found among the celebrities of France. In this last will lie the rub. Unhappy country! her prominent men are all so profoundly corrupted by three reigns of unbridled corruption, and one of despotism, that each revolution is betrayed by the very men it brings into

The law just passed is an attempt to inaugurate a new principle of government, and is in itself a revolution. Napoleon's principle was that of a pure despotism of one for the glory of the nation, the civil rights and equality of the citizens, the internal improvement of the country, and the development of its agricultural and manufacturing resources. He was welcomed as a deliverer from the anarchy and corruption of five debauchees He fell amid the apathy and dislike of the people as soon as his glory began to grow more dim, and his heart to seek the interests of his own dynasty and person, instead of those of the people.

The principle of government adopted by Louis XVIII and Charles X was that of the divine right of kings to rule. According to them, they were anointed by the Deity to rule over France; rebellion against them was sacrilege, and disrespect profanity. But these corpulent gentlemen gave no evidence of their divine mission. They may have been commissioned for some country of the East, where men bow down and worship the Grand Lama; but Frenchmen are not so credulous as Tartars. The time for such puerilities as the divine right of an old dolt to misgovern a civilized people had passed away in France, and Charles X was swept from the throne.

The treachery of some, and feebleness of others, placed the helm of State in the hands of the able and unscrupulous Louis Philippe. He devised a principle of government which bears the marks of his character. He resolved to take the most influential men in France, to the number of three hundred thousand, and reign through them. With these all the spoils of power were to be di vided. They were to be peers, ministers, ambassadors, members of the Chamber of Deputies, counsellors of State, voters; their sons and kin of every degree were to have offices in the army, navy, colonies, and departments; colleges were to be founded for their sons and proteges; pensions were to be given to themselves, and, in short, all the favors of Government were to pass through the hands of the privileged class. The influence felt in all the ramifications of society, but not so great but that each member of it could receive his share of favor and have strong personal interest in sustaining the king. Never was corruption more shameless. To the reign of Louis Philippe, and its systematic government by means of the personal interests of the privileged class, may be safely ascribed that remorseless and unscrupulous selfashness which now characterizes what is called the highest class in France, and which makes patriotism an affair of office, or of francs and Napoleon pieces. But the system was an able one, and succeeded for eighteen years, when it died a natural death.

The revolution of February founded its government on the broad base of the whole people, on the principle of universal suffrage, the only one thoroughly conservative in its nature, the only one which makes inversely. receive his share of favor and have strong per-

thoroughly conservative in its nature, the only one which makes insurrection a crime, the only one which has saved France from the desolation of a

The new electoral law is another revolution The new electoral law is another revolution. It establishes a new principle of government. Not military glory, dazzling the imagination, and firing the enthusiasm; not the superstition of Divine right, covering the Mokanna face of a lewd monarch with the silver veil of the prophet; not a numerous oligarchy, bound by all the ties of selfishness to the throne; not democracy, which makes each citizen the guardian of the laws and constitution; but a property aristocracy of four millions, whose only privilege is the right of suffrage.

millions, whose only privilege is the right of four frage.

Can France be permanently governed by this aristocracy? We must answer in the negative. It is not numerous enough to protect the Government, because it is too numerous to be corrupted. Since the Government has proclaimed the spoils principle, and the confiscation of the rights of the whole for the benefit of a part, each member of the privileged class will expect his share of the proceeds. But there is not enough for more than one-tenth of the expectants. Wars and dissensions among themselves are inevitable. The present aristocracy is far weaker than that of Louis Philippe. Indeed, the latter is, next to the democracy, the principle which would be the most stable in France. The system of M. Baroche, Thiers, and others, cannot live eighteen years. It is a weakly

mongrel, affected with the distemper even in its in-

fancy.

I gave you an account, in a recent letter, of the splendor of the establishment of the ape monarch of the Elysée, of his household of one hundred the Elysée, of his thousehold of one hundred and eighty-three persons, of his three sumptuous tables for the different grades of his dependents, of his balls, &c. A compliment was hazarded to the financial ability of the Emperor's nephew. the financial ability of the Emperor's neputaria.

Ah! if you only knew what pleasure it gave me to find something to compliment in that quondam London constable! But it appears he did not descrive it. This week, he has asked the Assembly to grant him a salary of—how much, do you think? You cannot guess it in ten. He asks six hundred francs an hour, or two hundred and fifty the constant of the property is hundred. thousand a month, or three million six hundred thousand a month, or three million six hundred thousand a year! There is modesty for you! An adventurer, who should have been but too happy to get back to France on any terms, who should have devoted all his life to merit the confidence risked in him by the people, insists upon putting on the airs of a monarch. He forgets what France does with her monarchs when she to be dangerous, and too corrupt to be hardy. Providence seems to have nailed him to the pillory of History, in order to convince France of the utter worthlessness of the last of her dynas-ties, and fix her firmly on a democratic basis. It is reported that the President has given up

all hope of a reflection, and is determined to sport it during the rest of his term. The rumor of the intended presentation of his demand for an increase of salary was circulated about two hours before the Minister mounted the tribune. In this interval, two messengers were despatched to the Elysée by the chiefs of the majority, to demand a delay of the measure. They returned with a flat refusal on the part of the President. A worse moment could not have been selected. His sanction of the electoral law, and his demand for money, were made almost at the same moment. The one seems to be the condition of the other. The one seems to be the condition of the other. The demand was referred to a committee to be chosen for the purpose in the bureaux. It will probably be accorded. The Assembly has already gone too far in the work of reaction to stop itself on the inclined plane which slopes towards a monarchy Perhaps, a last return of shame will cause a reeistance to this measure. But not among the seventeen burgraves or leaders. These are doubtless already pledged to sustain the demand. But Odillon Barrot! how can he advocate it? You may remember the position of the Prussian Chambers, which, after exhausting flattery and com-plaisance to the King, found itself unable to resis his exactions, which destroyed the Constitution they had made. The majority of the French Assembly and the President have been accomplices in the conspiracy against the People, and are now powerless to refuse each other anything.

As there is no stopping in the work of counter-revolution we may expect the presentation of new

revolution, we may expect the presentation of new measures of severity. The law against reunions, the law giving to the President the appointment of all the mayors of communes, the one against the liberty of the press, and others of similar tendency, will no doubt follow hard on the one against suffrage. "Up with the steam," is the cry of little frage. "Up with the steam," is the cry of little Thiers and his accomplices, as he jumps on the safety valve to keep it down.

There is little local news-none of interes enough to merit a place by the side of the two great historical events of the disfranchisement o four millions of voters, and the transformation of the President into an anxious beggar for more money. These two events I present alone as the two most striking symptoms of the commencing moral death of the reaction party in France, the most stupendous organization of selfishness in the world, with the single exception of your Slave-holding Power. Yours, W.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN VIRGINIA.

In October last we published a Review of W A. Smith's pro-slavery Address, by S. M. Janney, for which he was presented by the Grand Jury, on the pretence "that it was calculated to incite colored persons to make insurrection and rebellion." That presentment not being sustained by crapulous occupant of the Elysée down the back the Court, another was made in November, chargstairs, send his gaudy troops of liveried varlets ing him with "maintaining the doctrine that This presentment has also been quashed by the Court in the present month, and we shall give next week S. M. Janney's defence submitted to

WHIG CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Whigs at their late State Convention in North Carolina re-nominated Governor Manly for the office of Governor. Resolutions were passed strongly sustaining General Taylor, approving the Compromise of Mr. Clay, and pledging zealous support to the Union, as follows:

"2. Resolved, That whilst we are firmly determined to meet and repel all encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the people of North Carolina, yet are we equally resolved to uphold and defend the integrity of our National Union against all assaults, by whomsoever made, and from

whatsoever quarter they may come.

"3. Resolved, That upon the perpetuity of our Union depends that Independence and Liberty which we possess, and which were the work of the joint counsels and efforts; of the common dangers, sufferings, and success of our Revolu-tionary fathers; and which we are bound, by every consideration of gratitude to them, of in-terest and honor to ourselves, and duty to our posterity, to maintain and defend."

THE PRISONERS AT HAVANA DISCHARGED.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans dated on Saturday last, says:

"We have received intelligence from Havana "We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th instant, and are happy to state that the Spanish Government has yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities; and, after passing through the forms of a trial, has liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States."

Thus is removed all grounds for apprehending any difficulty with Spain on account of these pris

MAINE .- Ballotings for U. S. Senator .- A tele graphic despatch from Augusta, Maine, at Boston, gives the result of the first trial on Thursday, to elect a United States Senator. The whole number of votes was 149; necessary to a choice, 75.
H. Hamlin (Loco) received 67; George Evans
(Whig) 42; John Hubbard (Loco) 20; Samuel
Fessenden (Abolition) 15; W. P. Fessenden, 4;

STATE CONVENTION IN OHIO .- The Centra Committee of the Free Democracy of Ohio has called a State Convention at Cleveland, on th number of this class was great enough to make its 22d of August next, for the purpose of nominating a gubernatorial candidate in the place of

Daniel R. Tilden, declined. HORRIBLE DISASTER .- The steamer Griffith Captain Roby, which left Buffalo on Sunday morning week, for Toledo, with over 250 passen gers, chiefly emigrants, caught fire and burned t the water's edge the next morning at 4 o'clock, when within twenty miles of Cleveland. Some two hundred persons were destroyed, among them the captain and his family. The mate swan

@ CINCINNATI SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Era in Cincinnati, Ohio, vill hereafter receive their papers through Mr. Kirman, who has engaged to deliver them. They will of course settle with him for the postage.

MEN AND THINGS IN CONGRESS.

GRACE GREENWOOD, who has been spending me time in Washington, pays her respects to the great men of Congress in a very pleasent strain. She thus writes in the Sat. Evening Post, of what she sow in her first visit to the Capitol:

Webster and Clay I had seen before, yet I should have singled them out, I think, had I not known them. The unapproachable grandeur of Webster's head—the imperious eye of Clay—the Wellingtonian front of Benton, who could mistake?

There was, that morning, an animated discus-There was, that mc ning, an animated discussion on the Compromise bill, of which you will have seen the report. Clay, Webster, Benton, Seward, and Foote, were among the speakers. Mr. Clay was suffering from recent indisposition, but he spoke with great energy and with keen flashings of his wonderful eye. It cannot be denied, however, that he oftener parried the attacks of his opponents with wit, than met them in argument. At one time, when Benton was thundering out a severe passage directed especially to ing out a severe passage directed especially to him, he bent forward and placed his hand to his ear, in the attitude of listening, saying, "Speak a little louder!" But ere the close of the debate, this early morning coolness forsook the distinguished Senator—there were some keener passes between him and Benton, and both the honorable and venerable Senators seemed somewhat oblivious of the little proprieties naturally to be expected of

such "potent, grave, and reverend seigniors."

Webster's manner in speaking had a sort of
solemn heaviness, which may have been impressolem heaviness, which may have been impres-sive, but which certainly was not inspiring. It was surprised to find Senator Foote a slight, gen-ial-looking, elderly gentleman. I had supposed him to be a younger and a more fiery-visaged in-dividual. He is a most restless statesman seems afflicted with a sort of patriotic form of the dance St. Vitus—is on his feet with every opportunity, pouring forth "burning fluids" of speech and inflammable gases of Southern de-mocracy. In strong contrast was the calm, self-possessed Yankee coolness of Seward, who never noves from his positions, nor suffers himself to be "riled" in the least. Gen. Cass has a good be "riled" in the least. Gen. Cass has a good, easy, uncleish appearance, and his face has a rather dull, after-dinner expression, not indicative of transcendent abilities, but which may do him injustice. Senator Houston amuses me greatly as I look down upon him from the gallery. He sits at his desk and whittles diligently and deliberately by the hour, very much with the air and expression of some worthy, complacent, stout spectacled old lady at her knitting—pretty well satisfied with things in general, and thinking of nothing in particular. Now and then, he pauses to take a fresh piece of timber, or sharpen his knife, as said worthy old lady might pause to take up a stitch, or regale herself with a pinch of snuff. Apropos of snuff, I perceive a pinch of snuff. Apropos of snuff, I perceive that most of the honorable Senators are "up to that." A Whig may be seen passing his box to a Democrat, who passes it to a Southern ultraist, who passes it to a Northern "incendiary"—and all three forget their factional differences in a delightful concert of sternutation. No business too grave, no speaker too eloquent, to be "sneez

Mr. Clay has a peculiar gracious manner of acknowledging snuff-box courtesies, and a peculiarly graceful way of taking a pinch—but I do not perceive that he sneezes more harmoniously than his humble fellow citizens.

I suppose that beauty is not precisely the forte of the Senate of the United States—so I trust I of the Senate of the United States—so I trust I commit no offence when I say that a rotundity of figure, slightly transcending the lines of grace and beauty, and a substantial, democratic plainness of feature, constitute the prevailing style in that august assembly. The President, Mr. Fillmore, is a very handsome man, however, and Colonel Benton is one of the most impressive men of the Senate, in person, air, and manner. He looks the perfect embodiment of a great, inflexible, untiring will a will which one can only doubt when the eye is turned to the other side of the Chamber, where sits his watchful, skillful, irresistible opponent, with the old fire of his wondrous intellect unquenched, and the old strength of his Napoleonic will unbroken.

A most remarkable person is Mr. Sould of Lou-

isiana. His figure is rather slight, but firmly and finely formed; his face has a dark, dramatic style of beauty, which lights up most splendidly and effectively when he speaks. His action is exceedingly graceful, and his voice melodious, though he speaks with a marked French accent. I like to look from him to his political and natural antipode, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. This Senator has the appearance of one who takes the world ode, Mr. Hale, of New Hampsuire. This senator has the appearance of one who takes the world kindly and easily. He is rather stout in person, but looks vigorous and active; in the form of his head and the outline of his face, he is strikingly

head and the outline of his face, he is strikingly like Napoleon, but the expression is more frank and genial. Personally he is, I hear, quite popular with all parties here, and politically he moves on in a straight and open course, not antagonistic is spirit, but most uncompromising in principle.

Mr. Clemens of Alabama, the youngest member of the Senate, and a gentleman quite well known of late for his unflattering estimate of Northern ladies, is one by himself—a decided individual. The length and disposal of his locks, and a certain ornate style of dress, bordering on the flashy, are remotely suggestive of a favorite the flashy, are remotely suggestive of a favorite character well known to Philadelphia play-goers. On the whole, I should say he was a gentleman likely to smoke vehemently, drive rapidly, and wear his hat with a one-sided inclination.

wear his hat with a one-sided inclination.

Mr. Chase of Ohio makes a fine appearance, with his powerful figure and his noble, earnest face, but I have not heard him speak.

Mr. Corwin has, as you well know, a head and face of great character. I hope I may yet listen to his peculiar and powerful oratory.

On the second day, I visited the House, when I could hear but little, yet was deeply and pleasantly interested by new senes and impressions.

I could hear but little, yet was deeply and pleasantly interested by new scenes and impressions.
The House, most of the time, is a strange
scene of confusion. The Speaker, Mr. Cobb, is
kept hard at work, calling honorable gentlemen
to order, and making decisions—pounding and
expounding. His office is evidently no sinecure,
and his chair no easy seat for quiet meditation.
In the gallery, I had the pleasure of seeing
Horace Mann, one of my enthusiasms, and a
most delightful person, I found—Mr. Giddings, a
man as agreeable in manner as he is impressive most deligntful person, I found—Mr. Giddings, a man as agreeable in manner as he is impressive in appearance and strong in character—and one or two other gentlemen, whose conversation more than reconciled me to losing the speaking on the floor, which, in my position, I found it impossible

For the National Era The ladies of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinnati have resolved to hold a Sale for the benefit of that Society in September next, and would ask the assistance of all friends of the

and would ask the assistance of all friends of the cause, to forward their object by such donations of money, goods, or produce of any kind, which may be converted into money, as they find it convenient to spare. Although the whole community profess to be anti-slavery, it has been with some hesitation that this sale has been undertained to the differences of engine as to some hesitation that this sale has been underta-ken, as owing to the differences of opinion as to the mode of action on this subject, many of our warmest friends think we cannot succeed. But we all spend money; and if those who do feel will bear it in mind, and refrain from expending their means on indifferent objects, we shall do well. If the friends in the country will knit and send If the friends in the country will knit and send to us some dozen of men's yarn socks, suspenders, mittens, &c., and those in the city and vicinity will delay supplying themselves for the winter till they have examined ours, it will be the same as money to us. Many of the friends have farms, whose produce would be as acceptable as money, if those in the city will give us their support, by buying of us instead of strangers. This is done in all the Eastern cities at these Fairs; and in this way all work together for this sacred cause. a consumers persons were destroyed, among tuend the explain and his family. The mate swap of the captain and his family. The mate swap of the captain and his family. The mate swap of the captain and his family. The mate swap of the report of the Rentucky, proposed and the port of the Proposed of the sales of the report of the Committee of Thirdeen. The committee of Thir

sugar; the milliner, caps or ruffs. Soap, candles, or starch, will all come in their place—so that all may give of their abundance a little, and by the blessing of God it shall come back to them after many days. Any of these contributions may be left at Mrs. John H. Coleman's, Elm street, two doors above Twelfth street, or at Mr. Luke Kent's, jeweller, east side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, directed to Mrs. Andrew H.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1850

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Deficiency bill of the House, and it was read a third time and passed.

The Omnibus bill was taken up, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Hale to amend, as follows:

Insert at the end of the first section (the part of the bill relating to California) the following: Insert at the end of the brist section (the part of the bill relating to California) the following:

"New States not exceeding two in number, of convenient size and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State of California, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the previsions of the Constitution.

provisions of the Constitution." Mr. Foote moved to amend the amendment by by adding thereto, "with or without slavery, as he people of each State asking admission may

After a protracted debate, the amendment of After a protracted debate, the amendment of Mr. Foote was adopted, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Soulé. Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, and Yulee—26.
NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Corwin, Dodge of Wisconsin Hele, Phelog. Smith Unham and

of Wisconsin, Hale, Phelps, Smith, Upham, and The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Hale, as amended, it was withdrawn by unani-

Mr. Hale, as amended, it was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi submitted the following amendment, to come in after the 21st section:

"And that all laws, or parts of laws, usages, or customs, preëxisting in the territories acquired by the United States from Mexico, and which in said territories restrict, abridge, or obstruct the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of a citizen of the United States, as recognised or guarantied by the Constitution or laws of the United States, are hereby declared and shall be held as repealed."

Mr. Hale moved to add to the amendment as follows:

"Provided that the laws abolishing slavery in

said Territory are excepted from this repealing Mr. Foote said that he thought that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery had been abrogated by the Constitution of the United States. He thought, therefore, that the amendment of his col-league was unnecessary. He would vote for it, however. He could not vote for the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire. It was but the Wilmot Proviso in one of its various

shapes.

Mr. Clay said that he would vote against the amendment of both Senators. The Proviso was equivalent to the enactment. There was nothing enacted by the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi but what was proposed to be excepted from its operation by the Proviso of the Senator from New Hampshire. He would vote against both. He thought the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi would be a departure from the course indicated by the Senate, which was not to decide at all upon the question of the lex loci, but leave it to be decided by the judiciary whether those laws were in force, or

yudiciary whether those laws were in roce, or whether they had been abrogated by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi explained his amendment. All that was asked by it was, that those local laws preëxisting in the Territories, interfering with the rights which American citizens were entitled to under the Constitution, should be received. The amendment was not intended to reach pealed. The amendment was not intended to reach the Mexican laws abolishing slavery, but it was intended that any law which prohibited the enjoyment of rights secured by the Consti-tution of the United States should be set aside. Messrs. Pratt and Downs expressed themselves as in favor of the principle of the amendment,

but would vote against it.
Mr. Berrien supported the amendment.
Messrs. Davis, Foote, and Downs, continued Mr. Dawson followed in support of the amend-ment, and in reply to the objections urged against

Mr. Walker addressed the Sepate in opposition o the amendment. Mr. Badger said that, by an amendment to the

hill already adopted, the Constitution of the Uni-ted States and the laws of the United States had been extended over these Territories. There was then no necessity for the amendment, for every-thing proposed to be accomplished by the amend-ment had already been accomplished by the amendment which had been inserted. He thought the amendment unnecessary, and perhaps might embarrass the bill, therefore he would vote against it.
Mr. Houston moved, and the Senate adjourned WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

The Senate, after attending to the business of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Benton gave notice of an amendment, altering the boundaries of New Mexico, as proposed in the bill.

The question pending was on Mr. Hale's amendment, which was rejected.

The amendment moved by Mr. Davis of Mississippi was then taken up, and also rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, and Vulce. 18

Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, and Yulee—18.

Navs—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Divis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—29.

An amendment offered by Mr. Walker, to secure the right of suffrage to aliens born, who had signified their intention to become citizens, was rejected.

rejected.

Another amendment, moved by the same gen

tleman, to strike out from the 10th section the words "nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents he taxed higher than the lands or other property," shared the same fate.

Mr. Underwood moved to amend the 19th section, so as to secure only the 16th instead of the 16th and 36th sections, in each township, for school

purposes. Rejected.

Mr. Underwood submitted an amendment, authorizing suit to be brought in the Supreme Court by Texas against the United States, or the reverse, for the settlement of their respective claims, should Texas decline the proposition of settlement in the present bill. Much discussion arose but no question was taken. arose, but no question was taken.

Messrs. Berrien, Dayton, and Sebastian, gave
notice of various amendments, which were order

Mr. Clay with great warmth expressed his regrets that so many amendments should be offered, as if to thwart the bill. A hundred times

already he had been on the point of abandonin Mr. Berrien replied that he could not submit in silence to the imputation that his design was to

thwart the measure.

The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850. TRURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850.

Mr. Clay presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the members of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, approving of the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

A resolution was adopted, directing the purchase of 2,000 copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the California Convention, at \$1.50 per volume.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Compromise bill. After further discussion on Mr. Underwood's amendment, it was rejected by the following vote:

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and Walker—31.

The amendment providing for a new election for Senators and Representative was also rejected, YEAS—Messrs. Berrien, Butler, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foote, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, and

Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, and Soul6—12.

Navs—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, and Walker—2S.

The Senate then (pursuant to an order hereto-fore adopted) adjourned till Monday. MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of an amendment he intended to offer to the bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen, containing provision for the future formation of two new States in California. Mr. Soulé moved a substitute for the bill, pro-viding for the organization of the State of California above 36° 30', and the organization of Cal-ifornia below that line into a Territory. He addressed the Senate in support of his substitute, and without concluding gave way for a motion to postpone till to-morrow. He considered that Congress had been greatly to blame for not having provided California with a proper Government; and, because of this, he was willing to forbear his great objections to her admission at all. Had Congress given California a suitable Government, Congress given California a suitable Government, had protection of law been extended to her citizens and property, the present unfortunate position of public affairs would not exist. He attributed the evils of this course as resulting from the fanaticism which prevented the establishment of a Government for California, unless that form of Government was coupled with the odious Proviso which was to exclude the South from her enjoyment of the territories to acquire which she had poured forth her blood oured forth her blood.

Those who brought this about were they who Those who brought this about were they who denounced the war, and voted against the treaty by which this territory was acquired. Yet the same persons who thus did all they could to prevent the acquisition of the territory did not hesitate to send their hardy sons to dig from the earth of these acquisitions the riches which have been discovered there. After doing everything to prevent the acquisition, they now desire to exclude the South. the South.

Mr. S. then examined the nature and characte

of the institution of slavery, and defended it from the attacks made upon it; and attributed the responsibility for its evils (if any existed) to the fa-thers of those who now denounce it, and who are now enjoying the great profits and proceeds real-ized in the slave trade. He then proceeded to explain and defend his

Tuesday, June 25, 1850. The time of the Senate to-day was chiefly occupied with the closing part of Mr. Soulé's speech in support of his substitute for the report of the Committee of Thirteen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1850. Mr. Strong, from the Committee on Elections reported in favor of the right of Mr. Thompson of lowa to the seat now occupied by him. A mi-nority report was made by Mr. Van Dyke. The ority report was made by Mr. Van Dyke. The onsideration of the reports was postponed till the

26th instant.

A reconsideration was moved of the resolution by which, on the day before, a Committee of Investigation had been ordered to examine whether the Secretary of the Treasury has not used or appropriated a large sum of money out of the surplus fund, without authority of law.

A discussion took place, in which Mr. Morse of Lodisiana denounced the practice of getting

up such resolutions on the strength of statements or rumors from persons outside the Hall. Finally, the motion to reconsider prevailed, and the following amendment, offered by Mr. Chandler, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Massel of the committee of the committee of Ways and Massel of the committee of the co

Means be instructed to procure an account of all sums of money which may have been taken (if any) from the surplus fund, which had accumulated to said fund under the provisions of the act of Congress of 1795, from appropriations made for the Florida Indians and for other purposes,

Congress.
The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850. Mr. Bayly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Govern-ment for the year ending June 30, 1851. To avoid cavil, he desired to state that the amendavoid cavil, he desired to state that the amend-ments and additions were so numerous that it would be necessary that he should perfect it. On his motion, it was referred to the Commit-tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and

ordered to be printed.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the Chair.) and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill heretofore reported by Mr. Cobb of Alabama, entitled "A bill providing (with bounty lands) for soldiers of the war of 1812, '13, '14, and '15, with Great Britain; the Indian wars of 1811; the Florida (Seminolean) war of 1835, '36, '80, and ordered to be printed. Florida (Seminolean) war of 1835, '36, &c.; and the war known as General Wayne's, of 1792 to

795, that have not heretofore been provided for." The bill having been read—
An animated debate took place on the policy of granting bounty lands, some members denouncing the bill as playing into the hands of a few speculators, and as being a heavy drain upon the Transury. Others advocated it as a matter of

ustice and sound policy.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1850. The House, on motion of Preston King, re-solved to terminate debate on the Bounty Land bill, in Committee of the Whole, at one o'clock

Whole on the state of the Union on the bill, which was advocated by Haralson, Watkins, and Cobb of Alabama.

The hour having arrived for the termination of

the debate, members began to move amendments, each occupying five minutes in discussing his own The Committee rose, and the House adjourned. FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1850.

The Bounty Land bill was under consideration all day in Committee of the Whole, numerous amendments being offered, and short speeches made. The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850. The House resolved itself into Comm the Whole on the state of the Union, and resum ed the consideration of the Bounty Land bill. Amendments were moved, and voted down—the

day being occupied in such business and with five minutes speeches.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1850. The Committee of the Whole on the state the Union reported, without amendment, the substitute for the bounty land bill. The House put it at once through all its stages and passed it,

FREE SOIL MEETINGS .- A meeting, reported : large and enthusiastic was lately held in Pittsburgh, to give utterance to the opinion of the People in favor of the unconditional admission of California, and against any extension of slavery. James Robb presided. The meeting was elo-

obliged to withdraw from all political connection with them."

Will all a little and a

In Syracuse, New York, the citizens without distinction of party lately assembled in town meeting. The Mayor, assisted by eight Vice Presidents, presided. The Albany Atlas says

of it-"The meeting held at Syracuse on Tuesday evening, to speak on behalf of the admission of California as a single question, is represented to have been one of the largest and most exciting have been one of the largest and most executing ever held in that city. The officers were among the most intelligent and influential citizens, and the meeting was almost entirely composed of that portion of community—men who think and reason, and do not fear to speak.

"We call attention to the preamble and resolutions, and to the character of the body from which the content of the property of the language.

which they emanate. They speak the language of the men of all parties—the expression of the unanimous sentiment of a community which, in the centre of the State, surrounded by a large the centre of the State, surrounded by a large agricultural population, remote from all influences of interest or passion which might pervert sober judgment on this subject, may be taken as a fair type and representative of the best portion of the people of the Northern States. They demand that legislation shall return to its accustomed channels, and that demagogues shall cease to obstruct it. They demand the admission of California, and reject the idea of coupling its destiny with other questions. They declare that in view of the aggressions and menaces of the Slave of the aggressions and menaces of the Slave Power, they 'feel called upon to declare their uncompromising hostility to the passage of any laws which shall not contain a provision forever orbidding the extension of slavery therein." A public meeting, without distinction of party,

vas lately held in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Joshua Place presided, James Jacobs was appointed Secretary. The meeting passed unanimous resolutions, among them the following: "Resolved, That the representative, of whatever grade, who proves false to his God and his country in the hour of peril and time of need, upon the great question of human freedom, will be a

libel upon the name of man, and the Benedict Arnold of the age. "Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful to reedom's noble representatives, for their manly, dignified, and heroic efforts to preserve inviolate the glorious sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and to maintain unsullied the honor

dependence, and to maintain unsulfied the honor and integrity of our country. The admiration of the present age awaits them; the blessings of the future will keep their memories green in the hearts of its children.

"Resolved, That California having complied with the terms prescribed by the Constitution, it is the duty of Congress to immediately provide

for her admission with her present boundaries separated from all other questions." LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1850. The steamship Crescent City arrived here this orning, about 1 o'clock, bringing 15 days later

intelligence from California.

The Crescent City, in her voyage hence to Cha The Crescent City, in her voyage hence to Cha-gres, arrived there in eight and a half days, and left Chagres on the 14th instant, thus making the voyage homeward in about ten days. She brings \$250,000 in gold dust, and 156 pasengers.

The steamer Isthmus arrived at Panama on the

26th ultimo, having left San Francisco on the fif-teenth. She brought the mail, \$300,000 in gold dust, and 134 passengers.

The steamer New World arrived at Panama o the 7th instant, and was to leave soon for San

The steamer Panama was repairing at Panams At the sailing of the Crescent City, the Chagres river was high, and was rising rapidly. The health of Chagres and Panama was good.

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on he 8th of May, which reduced fully one-third o the city to ashes. The loss was set down at five hundred thousand dollars. The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary, and \$5,000 was

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 21, 1850. The royal mail steamer Cambria arrived off her wharf here this morning, about five o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to the 8th instent, and London to the 7th. Her advices are one week ter than those heretofore received The news from France and the continent generally is pacific, and the commercial aspect

tisfactory.

The new French electoral bill has passed the French Assembly by a large majority, without creating any demonstration from the opposition.

The English press is wasting a quantity of paper in regard to General Lopez's invasion of Cuba, and the matter was giving rise to discussion in Papel Company.

in Parliament.

Consols on Friday closed at 96¾ for money, and 96⅙ for account. There is no material change to notice in foreign stocks. American stocks are not quoted.

The English manufacturing markets are kept control of the con active and the people well employed and well

The flour market was dull, and prices about the same as at the close of the previous week, though rather favoring buyers. The market for Indian corn was also dull, and prices declined from 6d. to 1s. per quarter of 480 pounds.

The provision market was very quiet and favoring buyers. Lard had declined 3d., and butter and tallow were both 6d. lower. The late continental advices have created an active demand for coffee of all descriptions, and prices have advanced from 3s. to 5s. per cwt The news from Cuba has had the tendency to strengthen the sugar market materially, and prices have advanced. Nothing doing in rice. Sales of American whale oil at £3

10s. per cwt.

The money market was easy, and the rates of The Liverpool cotton market was firm at the closing prices of the previous week. The sales of the week amount to 60,000 bales.

Brown & Shipley's circular, dated Liverpool, June 7th, states that the demand for cotton dur ing the early part of the week continued good with

onsumers and speculators, as well as for export, and with a tendency to command further advances; but within the last two or three days the market has been comparatively quiet. No doubt existed of the speedy restoration of diplomatic relations between England and France. The Pope has published an address and explanation of the startling events of his reign, and commenting on the affairs of the Roman Catholic world. He especially stigmatized the prosecution of the Archhishop of Turin by the Piedmontese Government. The houses of English residents and others are being closely searched for Bibles, not even excepting the British Consul's.

Died on - day, 1850, Mr. James W. Campbell, of Brown county, Ohio. Mr. Campbell was born June 5, 1776. He was a native of Virginia. His birth-place was between Stanton and Rockingham, within two miles of Miller's Iron Works. He removed to Kentucky when about fourteen years old; remained there until 1826, when he removed to Ohio. He was for many years a con-sistent Christian, and sought to serve his Redeemer according to his word. He was among the first to espouse the cause of the slave, and con-tinued to the end of his life a devoted friend of the oppressed. Those who knew him best, admired his unflinching adherence to principle. He was a man of a kind and benevolent heart, of great strength of will, and prompt to act. His benevolence was from the heart. enevolence was from the heart.

Died in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y

Juled in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., January 26, 1850, Deacon William Whitford, a friend of the slave and a true Christian, in the 68th year of his age. During his illness, which was somewhat protracted, he evinced the utmost patience and resignation, and was enabled to say, "not my will, but thine, oh God! be done." He seemed to close his earthly activities with an aspiration like that contained in the following lines, the singing of which he oft requested:

From thy wounded side that flowed, Be of sin a perfect cure; Save me, Lord, and make me pure!" Ruy A M Stowers has removed from Moviesty Es

Let me hide myself in thee :

Clothing trade, is owing to the fact that G. W. Simmons has adopted a system in doing business adapted to the wants of

the public. Strangers visiting Boston should not fail to pay his superb establishment a visit, and make their purchases

A GOLD PENCH. CASE AND PEN, with a red stom set. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at thi

HAMILTON COLLEGE. THE Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, Ne York, will take place on Wednesday, July 24th. Duri the week the usual addresses will be delivered before at Society of Christian Research, by Rev. Albert Barnes, Philadelphia; before the Alumni, by Hon. William J. Baco of Utics, of the class of 1822; before the Literary Societi by Hon Heury B. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, and a Poem l'Alfred B. Street, of Albany.

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7. The Arctic Expedition.—New York Tribuse.

TOETRY. My Christian Name. The Poet's Life. SHORT ARTICLES. New Printing Machine. Mode of Finding Bog Timber

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1841 Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portrasture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage.

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MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. XI.—JUNE, 1850.

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SPEECH OF HON, W. H. SEWARD. SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.

(***) CPEECH of William H. Seward, on the Admission of California. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 11, 1850."

This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, neatly povered, (price \$6 per 100, 12 coats single,) is for sale by—
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Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its third season. The success which has attended it thur far gives bright hopes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence, to all who wish to make a practical application of the Hydropathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable anspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very—retired. A fine bowling saloon was erected the past season, to which patients can have access for exercise and amusement. All patients will be required to furnish three comments are controlled to the control of the

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary attendance of nurses, is 85 per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

All communications must be post paid.

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Cleveland, May, 1850.—May 30—2m

CLINTON WATER CURE INSTITUTION. To be opened June 12, 1850. To be opened June 12, 1850.

THIS Institution is delightfully situated in the village of Clinton, famed for its pleasantness, healthfulness, and varied attractions. Only eight miles from Utica, it is of easy access by plank roads, and numerous daily stages and omnibness. many access by planta touce, and interture using sources and omnibuses.

The public may confidently rely upon enjoying every privilege and experiencing every attention which the best establishments of the kind in our country afford.

Patients will furnish the usual extra articles of linen and badding.

bedding.

Terms—For board and treatment, from five to seven dollars per week, payable weekly.

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 15th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician, in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this Institute is now
pr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vineene Preissnits, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this constry, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to

the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

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Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Log

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a by drant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water car-

well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir. containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-falling spring of pure cold water in the side of the bill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inet to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understoood by a personal examination.

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-LISHMENT, Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

CONTINUES to be open for the reception of invalids.

Many improvements have been added, for the comfort and accommodation of patients. This, together with the success during six years of excerience, snables Dr. Baels to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still continue to merit the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

The location is retired and pleasant, a mile and a half east of Brownsville. The daily intercounse between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, with boats, affords easy access from the South and West.

Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for Six towels, two cotton sheets, three comforts, and linen for andages, are necessary to undergo the treatment.

Terms, six dollars per week, payable weekly.

Feb. 21—4m

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE THIS Establishment, having been completely refitted this winter, is now ready for the reception of visiters. It is beautifully situated among the hills at the head of Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston, Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamton and Glen Haven stage. Persons withing to bring horses and carriages can have them kept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

Jackson, Glen Haven, Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., April, 1850.

April 25—3m

BRATTLEBOROUGH WATER CURE ESTAB-BRATTLEHOROUGH WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS Establishment, having been put in complete order,
I is now commencing its sixth season. It has abundance
of the purest water, and ample accommodations for 140 patients. It is accessible all the way by railroad from Albany,
New York, and Boston. A detailed report of upwards of
300 cases treated there, during the year 1848, will be sent by
mail, on application to William Rodde, 392 Broadway, New
York. For further information, apply to the subscriber.

R. WESSELHOEFT, M. D.
Havitlebranch, Vt. March, 1800. March 21—3m

Hrattleborough, Vt., March, 1800.

WHEELAN & WOOD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cincinnati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c. J. P. WHELAN.

A. WOOD.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and fanatics." Sir. I do not understand the term and fanatics." Sir, 1 on not understand the terms in such connection. There can be no fanatics in the cause of genuine Liberty. Functicism is excessive zeal. There may be, and have been, fanatics in false religion; in the bloody religion of the heathen. There are fanatics in superstition. But there can be no fanatics, however warm their real in true religion are although you sell your But there can be no fanatics, however warm their zeal, in true religion, even although you sell your goods, and bestow your money on the poor, and go and follow your Master. There may be, and every hour shows around me, fanatics in the cause of false liberty—that infamous liberty which justifies human bondage; that liberty whose cornerstone is slavery. But there can be no fanaticism, however high the enthusiasm, in the cause of rational, universal Liberty—the liberty of the Declaration of Independence.

This is the same censure which the Egyptian tyrant cast upon those old abolitionists, Moses and Aaron, when they "agitated" for freedom, and, in obedience to the command of God, bade him let the people go.

and, in obedience to the command of God, baue him let the people go.

But we are told by these pretended advocates of Liberty in both branches of Congress, that those who preach Freedom here and elsewhere are the slave's worst enemies; that it makes the slaveholder increase their burdens, and tighten their chains; that more cruel laws are enacted their chains; that more cruel laws are enacted since this agitation began in 1835. Sir, I am not satisfied that this is the fact. I will send to the Clerk, and ask him to read a law of Virginia, enacted more than fifty years before this agitation began. It is to be found in the 6th volume of Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia, published in 1819. "Exercical team act of the General lished in 1819, "pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 5th day of

Sec. XXIV. " And that when any slave shall be notoriously guilty of going abroad in the night, or running away and laying out, and cannot be reclaimed from such disorderly courses by common methods of punishment, it shall be lamful for the County Court, upon complaint and proof thereof to them made by the order of such slave, to order and direct such punishment by DISMEMBERING, or any other way, not touching life, as the Court shall think fit. And if such slave shall die by means of such dismembering, no forfeiture or punishment shall be thereby incurred."

I have had that law read, to see if any gentlethough found on the pages of Old Virginia's law books, lest it should make the modest gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson] and the gentle-man from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] and his

[Mr. BAYLY of Virginia. That law is repealed, or not now in force.

Mr. Stevens. Then I am glad that the agitation has produced some amelioration of your laws, although I still find it on your statute-book.*

that the masters had But suppose it were true that the masters had become more severe; has it not been so with tyrants in every age? The nearer the oppressed is to freedom, and the more hopeful his struggles, the tighter the master rivets his chains. Moses the tighter the master rivets his chains. Moses and Aaron urged the emancipation of the enslaved Jews. Their master hardened his heart. Those fanatical abolitionists, guided by Heaven, agitated anew. Pharaoh increased the burden of the slaves. He required the same quantity of brick from them without straw, as when the straw had been found them. They were seen dispersed and wandering to gather stubble, to make out their task. They failed, and were beaten with stripes. Moses was their worst enemake out their task. They failed, and were beaten with stripes. Moses was their worst enemy, according to these philanthropic gentlemen. Did the Lord think so, and command him to desist, lest he should injure them? No; he directed him to agitate again, and demand the abolition of slavery from the King himself. That great slaveholder still hardened his heart, and refused. The Lord visited him with successive plagues— lice, frogs, locusts, thick darkness—until, as the agitation grew higher, and the chains were tighter lrawn, he smote the first-born of every house in Egypt; nor did the slaveholder relax the grasp on his victims, until there was wailing throughout the whole land, over one dead in every family, from the King that sat on the throne to the captive in the dungeon. So I fear it will be in this land of wicked slavery. You have already among you what is equivalent to the lice and the locusts, that wither up every green thing where the foot of slavery treads. Beware of the final plague. And you, in the midst of slavery, who are willing to do justice to the people, take care that your works testify to the purity of your intentions, even at some cost. Take care that your door-posts are sprinkled with the blood of sacri-

go forth he will, he may pass you by.

Aside from the principle of Eternal Right, I
will never consent to the admission of another
slave State into the Union, (unless bound to do so by some constitutional compact, and I know of none such,) on account of the injustice of slave representation. By the Constitution, not only the States now in the Union but all that was been States now in the Union, but all that may here-after be admitted, are entitled to have their slaves represented in Congress, five slaves being counted equal to three white freemen. This is unjust to the free States, unless you allow them a representation in the compound ratio of persons and property. There are twenty-five gentlemen on this floor who are virtually the re-

slaves alone, having not one free constituent. This is an outrage on every representative principle, which supposes that representatives have constituents, whose will they are bound to obey, and whose interest they protect.

The slave representation should not be increased, for it already possesses a power dangerous to the Constitution. In the Senate, slavery has the power to reject all nominations to office who are not obedient to the institution. That power is exercised. The real leader of that body. power is exercised. The real leader of that body. a Senator from Mississippi, not long since, frank-ly declared in debate, that he would vote for no nominee who was tinctured with anti-slavery doc-trines, or who had active friends that were. This power was notoriously and successfully brought to bear, several years since, against a distinguished and worthy gentleman, who was nominated to an office far below his merits, because he had spoken evil of the "dark spirit of slavery." Thus

spoken evil of the "dark spirit of slavery." Thus are Northern men held in duress!

This power demands from Congress "compromises" which shall increase its influence. Sir, this word "compromise," when applied to human rights, and constitutional rights, I abhor. We are not asked, but commanded, to compromise away the Constitution. It is well known that, when Congress assembled here, a large majority of its members, as well as a large majority of its members, as well as a large majority of the people, were in favor of prohibiting slavery in all the Territories, and admitting no new slave States into the Union. It is a vital principle of the Constitution, that the will of a majority shall govern. But terror, treason, threats, are used to compel But terror, treason, threats, are used to compel the majority to yield to a turbulent minority. he violence of passion, the recklessness of amition, and the corruption of party, are all used to bition, and the corruption of party, are all used to bring about this "compromise" of constitutional right. He who regards his oath to support the

onstitution cannot thus surrender.

I shall not now particularly refer to the features of the most extraordinary conspiracy against liberty in the Senate, called the Compro-mise bill. If it should survive its puerperal fever, miliarly known as the "ten million bribe," which was evidently inserted for no other purpose than to create public opinion on 'change, and carry the

But it is proposed to propitiate Virginia by giving her \$200,000,000 out of the public Treasury, the proceeds of the public lands. If this sum were to be given for the purpose of purchasing the freedom of her slaves, large as it is, it should have my hearty support. It is, I think, at least fifty millions more than would pay for them all at a fair market price. But it is designed for no purpose of emancipation. The cool-headed, cool-hearted, philosophic author had no such "transcendental" object. It is to be specifically appropriated to exile her free people of color, and transport them from the land of their birth to the land of the stranger! Sir, this is a proposition not "fit to be made."

[Mr. Averent of Virginia here asked, Did not New England sell slaves?]

[Mr. Averrt of Virginia here asked, Did not New England sell slaves?]

Mr. Stevens. Yes, she sold, she imported slaves; she was very wicked; she has long since repented. Go ye and do likewise.

It is my purpose nowhere in these remarks to make personal reproaches; I entertain no ill-will towards any human being, nor any brute, that I knew of, not even the skunk across the way to which I referred. Least of all would I reproach the South. I honor her courage and fidelity. Even in a bad, a wicked cause, she shows a united front. All her sons are faithful to the cause of human bondage, because it is their cause. But the North—the poor, timid, mercenary, drivelling North—has no such united defenders of her cause, although it is the cause of human liberty. None of the bright lights of the nation shine upon her section. Even her own great men have turned her accusers. She is the victim of low ambition—an ambition which prefers self to country, personal aggrandisement to the high cause of human liberty. She is offered up a sacrifice to propitiate Southern tyranny—to conciliate Southern treason.

from slavery. An equally distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Webster] unites with from Massachusetts [Mr. WEBSTEE] unites with him in denouncing the aggressions of the North in this particular; and they both declare their determination to vote for the bill, with its amend-ments, now on file, and which has become a part

of the "Compromise."

It may be well to look a little at the law as i It may be well to look a little at the law as it now stands on the subject, and then at the one which has enlisted such powerful support. By the Constitution alone, without any legislation, the slaveholder may go into a free State, take with him such force as he pleases, and take his slave and carry him back. If the fact of his slavent is disputed either by the alleged slave or slave and carry him back. If the fact of his slavery is disputed either by the alleged slave or any one for him, the claimant may issue his writ de homine repligiando, and unless the defendant gives ample bail for his forthcoming on the final issue, and for the payment of all costs and damages, (which include the value of his services in the mean time,) the plaintiff may take him into his recession, and retain him until final triel him. his possession, and retain him until final trial by a court and jury. Is not this sufficient? It is all the right which he would have if he claims the right which he would have if he claims property in a horse, or other property which he might allege had strayed over the line. Why should he have any greater right when he claims property in man? Is a man of so much less value than a horse, that he should be deprived of the ordinary protection of the law? Sir, in my judgment, the remedy ought to be left where the Constitution places it, without any legislation; that the coincil aw of 1793 angeht to be represeded.

that the odious law of 1793 ought to be repealed.

By that law, the slaveholder may not only seize his slave and drag him back, but he may command the aid of all the officers of the United States Court; take his alleged slave before the judge Court; take his alleged slave before the judge, and after summary examination, without trial by jury, may obtain a certificate of property; which, for the purpose of removal, is conclusive of his slavery, takes away the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury, and sends the victim to hopeless bondage. If an inhabitant of a free State sees a wretched fugitive, who he learns is fleeing from bondage, and gives him a meal of victuals to keep him from starving, and allows him to sleep in his out-house, although his master is not in pursuit of him, he is liable to the penalty of five hundred dollars. A judge in Pennsylvania lately held that a worthy citizen of ludions county incorrect who penalty by giving a sylvania lately held that a worthy citizen of Indiana county incurred such penalty by giving a cup of water and a crust of bread to a famishing man whom he knew to be fleeing from bondage. A slave family escaped from Maryland; went into Cumberland county, Pa., and obtained the reluctant consent of a worthy farmer to sleep in his hay-loft. Their owner did not pursue them for a week afterwards. It was held by a State court that the farmer was liable for the full value of the slaves, beside the \$500 penalty, and a jury returned a verdict for \$2,000 and costs. Such are some of the provisions of the law of 1793 now in

stringent laws are to be passed to punish Northern men who have a heart!

The law which they propose to support doubles all these penalties. But that is not its most obnoxious feature. It expressly recognises slavery in the Territories.

force, which these great expounders of constitu-tional freedom hold to be too mild! And more

In section 1 it provides, "That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory shall escape into any other of said States or Terri-

We have no Territories except New Mexico and California, both of which are free by their and California, both of which are free by their present laws. This bill recognises slaves capable of fleeing from "Territories," and extends the fugitive laws to them. This settles the Wilmot Proviso most effectually, and seems to render it necessary somewhat to strengthen and "reënact the will of God."

the will of God."

It provides that the claimant may arrest such alleged fugitive, "and take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, or before any marshal, commissioner, or clerk of such court, or any postmaster of the United States, or collector of the customs residing or being within such State where such seizure or arrest shall be made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge, commissioner, clerk, marshal, postmaster, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by any person authorized to administer an oath, that the person so seized owes service or labor, &c., it shall be the duty of such judge, marshal, postmaster, &c., to give a certificate to marshal, postmaster, &c., to give a certificate to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing such fugi-tive to the State or Territory from which he or she may have fled."

up a record before a court in his own State, with-out notice to the alleged fugitive, proving his sla-very and absconding; and, on producing this before the High Court of Tide Waiters or Postmasters, it shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of the facts; and on the production of which, those offi-cers are required to give the certificate of slavery. These are most extraordinary tribunals. These are awful trials. Clerks of courts, marshals, collectors, and township postmasters, are transformed into high justiciaries, whose signature to a prepared certificate is to be conclusive of the liberty of human beings! They are the sole judges of the law and the evidence; and from their judgment law and the evidence; and from their judgment there is no appeal. The habeas corpus is annulled; the trial by jury denied. The evidence, which they are bound to hold conclusive, may be made up ex parte, by affidavit or record, a thousand miles from the party whose safety is involved in it. If, on his arrest, he should be able to prove that he was born free, and had resided in a free State all his life he is not rewnitted to do it. State all his life, he is not permitted to do it. These ex parte records close his mouth, and stop up judicial ears. These learned judges—these tide waiters and country postmasters, who make no protensions to legal learning, are compelled, not to judge, but to decide without judging, that the affidavit of a distant soul-dealer is evidence of slavery, which cannot be gainsaid. The slavestavery, which cannot be gainsaid. The slave-hunter may bring his postmaster-judge, as well as his proof, with him; for the law gives jurisdic-tion not only to one residing but being in the State where the arrest is made. Behold this State where the arrest is made. Behold this court and jury to pass on human liberty!—an overseer, with a power of attorney; the affidavit of a professional slave-trader; an itinerant postmaster from Virginia signing judgment in a barroom; the defendant, a hand-cuffed negro, without counsel, witnesses, or judge. Verily, a second Daniel has come to judgment.

A decree thus obtained, without a jury to pass on the facts, is to conclude the rights of man, and silence the law.

silence the law.
The distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLAY] wishes further to make it the duty of all by-standers to aid in the capture of fugitives; to join the chase and run down the prey. This is asking more than my constituents will ever grant. They will strictly abide by the Constitution. The slaveholder may pursue his slave among them with his own foreign myrmidons, unmolested, except by their frowning scorn. But no law that tyranny can pass will ever induce them to join the hue and cry after the trembling wretch who has escaped from unjust bondage. Their fair land, made by nature and their own honest toil as fertile and as lovely as the vale of Tampe, shall never become the hunting-ground on which the bloodhounds of Slavery shall course their new and command them to join the bust

orey, and command them to join the hunt. Sir, this tribunal would be more odious than the the Familiars of the Inquisition. Can the free North stand this? Can New England stand it? Can Massachusetts stand it?

If she can, she has but one step further to take in degradation, and that is to deliver her own sons a chains to Southern masters! What would the old Barons of Runnymede have said to such de-eaders of Liberty? What would the advocates of English freedom, at any time, have said to those who would strike down the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, those vital principles of Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights? They would have driven them forth as enemies

in disguise.

Sir, I am aware of the temerity of these remarks. I know how little effect they will have, coming from so obscure a quarter, and being opposed by the mighty influences that create public opinion. I was struck with the sound sense of the remark made to-day by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Gentry.] He said that the "Compromise" bill was winning favor with the People, most of whom had never read it, merely because it is advocated by great names in whom they are accustomed to confide.

Late events have convinced me that it were better in republican, representative Governments, where the People are to judge and decide on evewhere the People are to judge and decide on every measure, if there were no great, overshadowing names, to give factitious force to their views, and lead the public mind captive. If the People were to put faith in no man's argument, they would examine every question for themselves, and decide according to their intrinsic merit. The errors of the Small do but little harm; those of the Great are fatal. Had Lucifer been but a common angel, instead of the Chief of the morning stars, he had not taken with him to perdition the third of the heavenly hosts, and spread disunion and discord in celestial, and sin and misery in earthly places.

discord in celestiat, places.

Sir, so long as man is vain and fallible; so long as great men have like passions with others, and, as in republics, are surrounded with stronger temptations, it were better for themselves if their temptations, it were better for themselves in the second secon

by the judgment of his peers. How much better for him and his, had he lived and died unknown, than to be branded through all future time as " Wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind ?"

So now, in this crisis of the fate of liberty, if any of the renowned men of this nation should betray her cause, it were better that they had been un-known to fame. It need not be hoped that the brightness of their past glory will dazzle the eyes of posterity, or illumine the pages of impartial history. A few of its rays may still linger on a fading sky; but they will soon be whelmed in the blackness of darkness. For unless progressive civilization, and the increasing love of freedom throughout the Christian and civilized world, are fallacious, the Sun of Liberty, of universal liberty, fallacious, the Sun of Liberty, of universal liberty, is already above the horizon, and fast coursing to his meridian splendor, when no advocate of slavery, no apologist of slavery, can look upon his face and live.

Note.-Since this speech was delivered, I have read a very able work by Rev. Moses Stuart, lately theological professor at Andover. He speaks of the "blessings and comforts" of slavery. He says, "Christ doubtless felt that slavery might be made a very tolerable condition—nay, even a blessing to such as mere shiftless and helpless."—Page 46. This is flattering to the poor! His work is able, and contains a very glowing eulogy on the Hon. Daniel Webster, and rather a faint one on the Daniel Webster, and rather a faint one on the Bible. His object seems to be to prove from Scripture the lawful and just; and the unlawful and unjust character of slavery. He proves that as soon as Moses and his people had got out of bondage, they turned kidnappers. The first hundred pages of the book prove, by numerous Scriptural texts, that slavery being instituted by God in old times, and sanctioned by Paul and the Apostles, is not sinful—not malum in se; and he lectures the North, and exharts them to farhers. lectures the North, and exhorts them to forbear-ance towards their Southern brethren, many of whom he knows to be true Christians, as he once visited Charleston, and was treated with great kindness, respect, and hospitality. After having fully proved the divine nature of

slavery, and the unchristian character of those who revile Mr. Webster and the South, and send him anonymous letters, he takes a look at the other side, and addresses himself to slave-holders; and with great clearness and ability, (though in a short space,) demonstrates from the New Testament that slavery is a most sinful and wicked institution, malum in se, and opposed to the fundamental law of God! He clearly proves, not only from Scripture, but alimde, that "all men are of one blood," and equal. Page 103, he says of slavery, "It is a glaring contradiction of the first and fundamental principle, not only of the Bible, which declares that all men are of one blood, but of our Declaration of Independence, which avers that all men are born with an inherent and indicable right to life liberty, and expected. and inalienable right to life, liberty, and property. The South have universally subscribed to this, as well as the North."

Same page—"And if all this be true, then for one part of mankind to enslave another, stands on the single ground of might prevailing over right—neither the law of love, nor doing as we would be done by, permits any man to act on such ground and be guiltless before God." (Malum in se.) He speaks of the immoral tendency of slavery; eclares it to be a virtual state of concubinage which is encouraged for the sake of increasing slave property. He proceeds to illustrate this from what he saw in the South, the mixed colors Ro. Says it pervades married as well as single life; and, turning sharp upon his Southern friends, exclaims—"Retribution begins here in this life; but, O! what will it be in the life to come?" "Whoremongers and adulterers, God nill udge,"-Heb. xiii. 4.

Fie! friend Stuart! "SPEAK EVIL OF NO MAN," as you say to Northern Abolitionists. How impartial! Verily, this Moses is a fair man.

SPEECH

HON. JOHN W. HOWE, OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

House of Representatives, Night Session, June 4, 1850. MR. CHAIRMAN: Since we came together, six months ago, the views of members upon this floor seem to have undergone material and most re-markable changes. It would not be easy to assign all the causes for the uncertain state of opinion ment proposed by the Committee of here upon these great questions which are agitatappear to change; they remain as steady and true as the needle to the pole. What they thought true as the needle to the pole. What they thought a year ago, and two and three years ago, upon this subject of setting metes and bounds to the alarming spread of the institution of slavery, they think to-day; and nothing which can be said here, or in the other wing of the Capitol, however eloquently urged or strongly enforced by party discipline, is likely to change that opinion, or put out the lights which the experience of the past few years has furnished them upon this subject. Whatever others may choose to do, they are however alone responsible for. I desire, for subject. Whatever others may choose to do, they are however alone responsible for. I desire, for myself, that my constituents should understand that my opinions have undergone no change; and I shall act in conformity to these opinions whenever I have an opportunity to vote. The question understood platform of 1848—the Whig and Free Soil platform. The free soil feature in this platform is what it clung to with unyielding tenacity. We shall regard it as the apple of our eye—as a principle never to be surrendered, never to be "compromised," never to be given up upon any miserable pretext, that God has so constructed miserable pretext, that God has so constructed those territories with particular reference to doing away with the necessity of its application; that it would not only be totally needless and ridiculous, but next to blasphemous, to insist upon it. God has never enacted the Wilmot Proviso for these Territories; and if not enacted by man, the leprous curse of slavery will spread over them, as it has over all other Territories acquired by this Government, excepting those to which them, as it has over all other retritories acquired by this Government, excepting those to which man has taken the precaution to apply the Ordi-nance of 1787. This is a fact—a great and im-portant fact—at which we should look long and portant fact—at which we should look long and carefully, when taking into consideration any proposition to recede from the position taken by the North. All the Territories which the United States have acquired since the foundation of the Government to which the Ordinance of 1787 was Government to which the Ordinance of 1787 was not applied, have come into the Union as slave States. It is pretended that a portion of what was included in the Louisiana purchase obtained the benefit of the Missouri Compromise, but it would be difficult to tell how, since Missouri herself absorbed an area of greater extent than New England, and taking nearly as far north as the original boundaries of that Territory.

riginal boundaries of that Territory.
Sir, what was the platform of 1848? Did we original countaries of that Territory.

Sir, what was the platform of 1848? Did we not subscribe most emphatically to the doctrine that slavery should go no further? Did we not take the ground that Texas had been annexed by a scheme of territorial aggrandizement which has no parallel in modern, if it has in ancient history; and that we had been dragged into a war with Mexico for purposes inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the nation; and that, under such circumstances, we should insist upon applying the Ordinance of 1787 to such portion of the territory acquired as had not been swallowed up in the capacious maw of Texas? Did we not contend that the North had a right (leaving the moral question out of the issue) to a fair proportion of these vast territories lying between Louisiana and the Pacific, which had been "acquired at the expense of the common blood and treasure of the Nation," and that they should be forever consecrated to Freedom? Every man, woman, and child, from Maine to Iowa, knows that we did. Everybody knows that we promised to stand by that Ordinance. Whigs and Democrats pledged themselves to stand by it; and we are not now to be frightened by the cry of disunion! which has been used to "frighten the North." for the last

Mr. Chairman, I do not feel disposed to abandon any one of these positions. Neither can I commit myself to the admission of any more slave States. I do not know whether these can be considered the principles of the "Progressive Democracy," of which we heard so much this morning from the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Thompson.] I have never had the honor of belonging to that party; it has been my good fortune to belong to the Whig party, and that is an honor which I shall continue to enjoy. But I do not understand that there are any differences upon this subject between the body of the people of the free North. The Northern people are honest; Mr. Chairman, I do not feel disposed to abanthis subject between the body of the people of the free North. The Northern people are honest; they are not arrogant, as the gentleman has said; they are peaceable, quiet, rather timid than otherwise; they have always been unconscious of their own strength, and have too often quailed and cowered before the threatenings of the puny. South: they are unsuspecting and it happens. South; they are unsuspecting, and it happens almost invariably that they are betrayed, too often by their own friends, and I fear they will

Mr. Chairman, I entertain the highest senti-Mr. Chairman, I entertain the highest senti-ments of respect for General Taylor; his honesty and integrity commends itself to me as it does to the People. But, Whig and Free-Soiler as I am, I cannot agree with the recommendation of the President, upon these subjects. I cannot subscribe to the policy of the order of the Secretary of War, which consigned the New Mexicans to the tender which consigned the New Mexicans to the tender mercies of Texas. It may be said that orders still more favorable to Texas had been given by the previous Administration, and that Mr. Polk had recognised, in terms, the claims of Texas, in his official letter to the Governor of that State; and that there was danger of civil war with Texas.
All this may be true, and yet I cannot see why All this may be true, and yet I cannot see why this Administration should not have maintained the "statu quo," as between Texas and New Mexico, until, by judicial or legislative decision, the question of boundary had been disposed of. Texas might at least have been restrained from extending her jurisdiction at a delicate period of the dispute, when these questions were so soon to be submitted as they now are to the consideration. ubmitted, as they now are, to the consideration

of Congress.

The protection of the military authorities, under which the civil Government exists, was a right which the New Mexicans had every possible reason to expect would not be denied them. This state of things, however, only increases the necessity for speedy action by Congress, and the immediate application of a remedy. But the action of Congress about these days seems to par-take something of the nature of a suit in chan-

cery—tardy.

I have another strong objection to the plan of the Administration. General Taylor proposes to compromise the differences between the North and South with reference to these Territories, and South with reference to these Territories, by admitting California, and leaving New Mexico and Utah to adopt State Constitutions when they get ready. I cannot consent to this, because we are determined to secure those Territories to freedom, beyond the possibility of a doubt; and because I cannot vote for the admission of those Territories as glave States, should they because Territories as slave States, should they hereafter apply, as I should consider myself bound to do should we adopt the President's plan. Yet we expect to abide by this plan, rather from neces-

sity than choice.

Texas was secured to slavery by the South and her Northern allies of the "progressive Democracy" (!) beyond even the possibility of a doubt; and they made arrangements, moreover, to cut her up into five slave States, and they left her all of the into five slave States, and they left her all of the public domain in her borders to pay her debts with; a privilege no other State enjoys. The main feature in this glorious example of the clean manner in which "progressive Democracy" and the South protect and guard the slave interest, I propose to follow. It is a bright and illustrious example, and I intend to take pattern of it. I propose to secure as strongly, as firmly, as irrevecably, the three remaining. States which are to coably the three remaining. States which are to come out of the Territories we have acquired of Mexico, to freedom. They have done so by legislative enactment. I propose to carry out Northern policy by the same process—by the enactment of a repealable law—as binding in one case ment of a repealable law—as binding in one case as the other, and no more so. The South have no objection to provisos when they are to benefit themselves, but they have other names for their measures, which we never hear subjected to the keen shaft of ridicule; and they are not at all modest in the extent of the application of their provisos. A war at an expense of a hundred millions is a trifle, and their provisos cover five good States at one sweep. Now, I am proposing only to follow their excellent example. I am in favor of securing those Territories to freedom by

a Proviso. I am in favor of Territorial Govern-ments for Utah and New Mexico with a "Prowents for Utan and New Mexico with a "Proviso." I care not whether you call it the Dane, the "Wilmot," the Webster, or Winthrop, the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, or John Smith's Proviso.—I am in favor of this policy, "at all hazards and to the last extremity." If we would seards and to the last extremity." If we would secure those Territories as irrevocably as that famous provise which "sticks out" in the Texan resolutions of Annexation secured the soil of that State to slavery, we must be prepared to vote it in without stopping to consider its political effect. There was no outcry then about provises. Slavery seems to be so much superior in its moral aspect to freedom, that a slavery provise is swallowed at once, while we are kept here six months before we can persuade men to answer it to their lowed at once, while we are kept here six months before we can persuade men to answer it to their consciences to touch a provise for freedom, and then it is done with the most undisguised reluctance, and only for fear of the people whose frowns are apt sometimes to trouble the dreams of ambitious politicians. For aught I know, we may be here six months longer, before that power which controls Congress, and is omnipotent in the Government, and has been for the last fifty years, will allow us to record our yotes upon years, will allow us to record our votes upon

Mr. Chairman, I suppose we shall have a thing here shortly, called the "Compromise," designed by its manufacturers as a sort of pitch-plaster to apply to the wounds, ulcers, and sores of the body politic, of which there are said to be five. I think this is a ways count. apply to the would, nicers, and sores of the body politic, of which there are said to be five. I think this is a wrong count; my memory recalls several not set down in this bill of particulars. There is one small sore, if I recollect right, which certain people living in a small district called Pennsylvania would like to have these skilful political doctors prescribe for. The old doctors of the "progressive Democracy" (!) have attempted it once or twice, but have as often been prosecuted for mal-practice. One cause of their failure probably is their too close attention to their colored patients, which leaves them no time for the white ones. I have a remote suspicion that this is the difficulty with those who are attempting to apply this "Compromise" pitch-plaster—they attend too closely to the black population.

California is the first item in this impractica-

California is the first item in this impractioable hoolge-podge of a "Compromise." The trouble about her is, that the people of that State don't want negroes; they object in toto to a black population. They are too honorable to wish to make slaves of them to minister to a sordid lust or gold—for undeserved, because unpurchased, wealth; and they prefer leaving them with their Southern friends to receiving them upon any other terms, which might involve the ultimate risk of slavery. Had she presented herself as a slave State, does anybody upon this floor believe that there would have been the least difficulty about her admission? She would have been received by the "progressive Democracy." with acclamations, as the "lone star" was upon a certain other occasion—there would have been no trouble about it. California is the first item in this impractica-

the contract and the contract the contract of the contract of

it exists under the authority of the Federal Government, we mean to annihilate it, and to rid so ourselves of all responsibility in connection with it; and this was part of our platform of 1848. We went for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and, if we were in favor of the removal of the seat of Government; and prospectively we were in favor of abolishing it in all places where it exists under the authority of the Federal Government. We claim that, having deprived ourselves of the profits, which some principles of pustice upon which our Government is foundation that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of justice upon which our Government is foundation that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of justice upon which our Government is rocking the Union to its centre. It was in this view that the language of my colleague [Mr. Strvers] was so strongly excepted to by Southern gentlemen. They are fearful that the conviction will grow up in the popular mind, that slavery as a political power should be destroyed, as it is at war with the whole spirit of free institutions, and is checking their advancement at

"I am opposed to the diffusion of slavery, because confi-ing it within its present limits will bring the States then selves to its gradual abolition. Let this disease apread, an although it will render the whole body leprous and loat some, yet it will long survive. Confine it, and like the car-cer that is tending to the heart, it must be eradicated, or will eat out the vitals. The sooner the patient is convince of this, the sooner he will procure the healing operation."

My colleague has been subjected to not a little severe criticism from Southern gentlemen for the expression of these sentiments. I can tell gentleexpression of these sentiments. I can tell gentlemen from the South, that this language is by no means peculiar to my colleague. They are, as far as I know, the sentiments of the entire North. That speech has been again and again republished both in English and German, and circulated by thousands. This sentiment is of no new growth. I doubt not that my colleague himself learned it at his mother's knee, and these lessons are seldom forgotten.

are seldom forgotten.

It is this fear that slavery, being surrounded by a cordon of free States, will ultimately adopt remedies for the evils which provoke the demonstrations that we daily witness in this Hall. Provents idence has pointed out to us this remedy for the suffering. Surround this arrogant and aristocratic slave power, which is now impeding all legislation, obstructing the wheels of Government, in hopes of carrying out its dark designs—sur-round it with a cordon of freemen, and we shall then have a prospect of peace, of a return to law and order, to good and regular government. We do not ask to interfere with slavery in the

States where it exists under their own m regulations. The responsibility of its existence is with them. We do not ask to interfere with it, and the Constitution gives us no right to do so. But we have a right to ask that it shall not usurp But we have a right to ask that it shall not usurp all authority and control of the Federal Government, and subject the North to a state of political vassalage! We have a right to ask that it shall not be made the basis of a power which subjects the North to a species of political slavery, which is but the counterpart of that domestic slavery in which they hold the towny rece of Africa, and a which they hold the towny rece of Africa, and a which they hold the tawny race of Africa, and a mixed breed of American and African blood, of all hades and hues, from ebony black to almost lily

Were the slaves of the Barbary States of Afwere the slaves of the Barbary States of Al-rica compared to-day with those who are held in human bondage in this country, we should find but little difference in complexion. Their slaves are ostensibly white, as ours are black, but they gradually change their hue to a darker shade, as ours do to a lighter, more delicate complexion, and European features. Why, there are slaves in Nashington, which we meet at almost every corner of the street, with straight hair, European features, and skin almost as white as our own; and this is the class which give so much trouble as runa-

ways. There is an instinct in them which generates a struggle for freedom; and that struggle is sometimes a life-long struggle. As this class increases, as it is increasing every year, new laws

that California shall come into the Union or that California shall come into the Union or not.
I know that she ought to come in, and I go for her
unconditional admission, without making her a
pack-horse, upon which to lug in other matters
pertaining to the security of property in their
black people, and the extension of slavery.
When slave States are to be admitted, we can
do it by wholesale, and Texas is shoved in with

an arrangement for five slave States, without scarcely so much as saying to the North, "by your leave, sir." But when a free State knocks for admission, she is kept here months, compelled to listen to frothy speeches upon that everlasting theme, "dissolution of the Union;" and the country is kept in a state of revolutionary excitement. The appropriation bills are kept back, and the Government menaced with a refusal of the supplies, not by a majority, but by a miserable factious minority. But those terrific speeches about dissolution of the Union, &c., like an ofttold tale, are really becoming wearisome; and we are ready to exclaim with Job, our "afflictions are

greater than we can bear."

The next feature in this Compromise is, Governments for the Territories, without a restric-tion of slavery, and annulling the Mexican law, which abolishes slavery, by extending the Consti-tution over them—thus yielding the whole of the

territory to slavery.

The next is, buying of Texas a large portion of territory which she claims, and paying her ten or twelve millions, probably, in addition to what these territories have already cost, which is about \$125,000,000.

why is the North called upon for this vast sum

The public lands are worth nothing, according to the showing of New Mexico herself, in the reprethe showing of New Mexico herself, in the representation she has officially made to this Government, pending her application for admission, and I do not relish this proposition for a donation to Texas. We have yielded her a boon enjoyed by no other State in the Union, the possession of all the public lands within her borders. Where is this demand to and? We shall next be called this demand to end? We shall next be called this demand to end? We shall next be called upon personally to pay tribute to this slavery-propaganda, and perhaps to furnish white slaves, if they cannot get black ones—and me can do it.

They next call upon us to stifle our opinions with regard to slavery. They tell us that we of the North have no business to have opinions upon this subject, it is exgressive, and they modestly this subject—it is aggressive; and they modestly ask us to organize ourselves into one vast police corps, and emulate each other in a display of our dexterity in catching their runaway negroes. The fugitive slave bill, which forms a part of this

The fugitive slave bill, which forms a part of this famous—I was about to say infamous—compro mise, as it is called, details about ten thousand Northern postmasters to perform this degrading office of catching runaway negroes—perhaps they will next propose that the North shall furnish, under the authority of the Federal Government, a supply of those interesting individuals who perform the office of Jack Ketch, to be in readiness whenever the South shall need them. Such a proposition would be a fitting amendment to this fugitive slave bill.

Sir, the postmasters of our Northern cities, towns, and villages, are gentlemen. They would not suffer such degradation as this. You talk of insults and aggressions upon the South. No such insults this was everoffered to any single Southern man; and yet you coolly put it upon ten thousand sult as this was ever offered to any single Southern man; and yet you coolly put it upon ten thousand Northern postmasters, gentleman of standing and respectability in the communities where they live, (not by virtue of their offices, for none other than respectable men are appointed to these places of trust and responsibility.) If this bill shall come before this House, I have an amendment to offer, to come in after the word "postmasters," so as to include in this force to be employed in this beautiful business of catching runaway negroes, Northern candidates for the Presidency. They might be located, one in Pennsylvania, one in the Peninsular State in the Lake regions, one in the Bay State, and another in New York. To these, and their somewhat diminished corps of Lickspittle Fusileers, the South are welcome if they can do any service in barricading the way to Canada; but, for Heaven's sake, do not subject our respectable postmasters to so degrading an occupa-

only one in this "omnibus" bill, is spoken of at the South as good cause for disunion. There is nothing about the tariff in this list of healing measures; no endeavor is made to heal up that small sore in Pennsylvania and in other portions of the Union. Our Southern friends seem to be laboring under the hallucination that the small strip of country set down in some maps as lying north of Mason and Dixon's line has been suddenly blotted out. Let us hope that they will yet condescend to notice us. Mr. Clay once thought there was such a country; but, having decided to sacrifice it upon the altar of his ambition, he has doubtless concluded that it may be safely reckoned among the things that were. Perhaps the lengthened shadows of the White House rest upon it, and obscure it from his vision. Mr. Clay, however, is but a man; he stands up for his section, bending every energy to the endeavor to secure perpetuation of power in the Federal Govcure perpetuation of power in the Federal Government for the slaveholding States—power which they have enjoyed for half a century, and which they now endeavor to enlarge by an addition of Southern Senators. I do not know that we ought to find fault with him for pursuing this purpose for standing up for his section in this sections contest, like a true man; but it does seem a little unfair that he should use Northern popularity, and Northern leaders, to defeat Northern policy, and to prostrate Northern interests. To recapitulate a little, let us see how this stands, and what degree of fairness there is in

Southern demands with reference to these Terri-

The United States has acquired by cession, war. and purchase, an extent of territory lying between Louisiana and the Pacific Ocean, equal to about twenty-seven degrees of longitude. It was acquired in obedience to Southern policy, and in opposition to our Northern feeling, at a wast expense of blood and treasure. It has cost the country many thousands of lives, and about \$125,000,000. Of this territory, the South has obtained irrevocably the best half in Texas, which she has arranged, under Legislative guarantics to subdivide into five slave States. The other half, a large proportion of which is a mountainous, uninhabitable, and valueless country, the North insist upon having and dividing into three free States. Here is the proposition so mathematically and purchase, an extent of territory lying between States. Here is the proposition so mathematically plain and simple, that everybody can understand it. The North ask three out of eight of the States so acquired, and one of those States is here with her Constitution, asking for admission. Mr. Clay's Senate Compromise Committee propose, instead of admitting her, to get around giving the North these three free States, by sticking together into one bill, along with California, Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, without one proposed the refuser. without any restriction of slavery; and he refuses to allow the Mexican law to remain in force, which does restrict slavery. The operation of Territo-rial Governments, as we all know, is this: Under such Governments, the Constitution of the United States is extended over them, and Territorial Judges are appointed; those judges are to be con-firmed by the Senate, in which slavery has a ma-jority. Of course, such judges will be appointed as have been heretofore, who will decide that slavery is lawful in the Territories under the Constitution, whenever a slave is brought before them upon a suit for his freedom, and thus slavery is established by judicial decision. Thus we are to be stripped, under this compromise, of all but Cal-ifornia; and we are only to be allowed this as an act of special grace, and by giving the fugitive slave bill as an equivalent, besides yielding these

But there are certain modest Southern gentlemen who are not satisfied with this. They ask for the Missouri Compromise line, which would give them four-fifths of this expensive domain. I confess—when I look around this Hall and behold the unnatural and degrading spectacle of Northern men crouching at the feet of this Slave Power, and vieing with each other in their slavish devotion, when the South is in the very act of grasping at more power—at an addition of fourteen Senators, who will of course use their endeavors to keep the North in subjection, and destroy their interests—I confess, when I see this, I fear that even the Missouri Compromise may not be beyond their reach, though I hope and trust that the North will stand firm—firm as the massive pillars with which we are surrounded. I admire the consistency, firmness, and true devotion, of Southern gentlemen to their sectional interests, while I laugh at their threats and their bravado, (if I may use these expressions.) I warn them, however, that there is a point beyond which it is not safe to go.

MISCELLANY.

Extract from the Declaration of Independence We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Extract from the Constitution of the United States.

No person he'd to service or labor in one Sta's, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Extract from the Syllabus of the Case of Prigg vs.

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reported in 16th Peters's Reports.

16th Peters's Reports.

The owner of a fugitive slave has the same right to seize and take him in a State to which he has escaped or fled, that he had in the State from which he escaped; and it is well known that this right to seize or recapture is universally acknowledged in all the slaveholding States.

The Court have not the slightest hesitation in holding, that, under and in virtue of the Constitution, the owner of the slave is clothed with the authority, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, whenever he can do it without any breach of the peace or illegal violence.

In this sense, and to this extent, this clause in the Constitution may properly be said to execute itset', and to require no aid from legislation, State or National.—Page 539.

Extract from Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

I. Resolved. That more effectual provision ought to be

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any Strte, who may escape into any other State or Territory of this Union. Extracts from Mr. Clay's Speech in the Senate of the

United States, of 5th February, 1850.

Extracts from Mr. Clay's Speech in the Senate of the United States, of 5th February, 1850.

Well, Mr. President, upon this subject. Is my humble open farthest in the interpretation of that clause in the Constitution which relates to this subject. In my humble opinion, that is a requirement by the Constitution of the United States which is not limited in its operation to the Congress of the United States, but which extends to every State in the Union, and devoives upon him the obligation to assist in the recovery of a fugitive stave from labor who takes refuge in or escapes into one of the free States. And I maintain all this by a fair interpretation of the Constitution.

* * * * * * * * *

It will be observed, Mr. President, that this clause in the Constitution is not amongst he enumerated powers granted to Congress—where if it had been placed it might have been argued that Congress alone can legislate and carry is into effect—but it is one of the general powers, or one of the general rights secured by the Constitution or instrument and it addresses itself to all who are bound by the Constitution of the United States, Now, the officer but United States, Now, the officers of the General Government are bound to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. All State officers are required by the Constitution to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. All State officers are required by the Constitution to fake an oath to support it; and all men who love their country, and are obedient to its laws, are bound to assist in the execution of those laws, whether fundamental or derivative.

I do not say that a private individual is obliged to make the tour of his whole State, in order to assist the owner of a slave to recover his property; but I do say, if he is present when the owner of a slave is anoth to assert his rights and regaln possession of his property, that he, that every man present, whether officer or agent of the State Governments, or private individual, is bound to as

Extracts from Mr. Webster's Speech in the Senate of

Extracts from Mr. Webster's Speech in the Senate of the United States, March 7, 1850.

I look upon it, therefore, as a fixed fact to use an expression current at this day, that both California and New Mexico, will which I believe, especially in regard to New Mexico, will be very little for a great length of time; free by the arrange ment of things by the Power above us. I have therefore to say, in this respect also, that this country is fixed for freedom, to as many persons as shall ever live in it, by as irrepealable and more irrepealable a law, than the law that attaches to the right of holding slaves in Texas; and I would not vote to put any prohibition into it whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be idle, as it respects any effect it would have upon the Territory; and I would not take pains to resuftrm an ordinance of Nature, nor to remark the will of God. And I would put in no Wilmot Provise for the mere purpose of a taunt or a repreach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of superior power, for no purpose but to wound the pride, even whether a just pride, a rational pride, or an irrational pride, to wound the pride a rational pride, or an irrational pride, to wound the pride a rational pride, to wound the pride a rational pride, to wound the pride a rational think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a vaunt, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a reant, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a reant, such object, no such purpose. They would think it a cant, it has to perfect ment what they regard a proper equality of privilege; from them what

there is found to exist a state of crimination and recrimination between the North and South. There are lists of grievances produced by each; and those grievances, real or supposed, alienate the minds of one portion of the country from the other, exasperate the feelings, and subdue the sense of fraternal affection, patriotic love, and mutual regard. I shall bestow a little attention, sir, upon these various grievances produced on the one side, and on the other. I begin with the complaints of the South. I will not answer, further than I have, the general statements of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that the North has grown upon the South in consequence of the manner of administering this Government, in the collecting of its revenues, and so forth. These are disputed topics, and I have no inclination to enter into them. But I will state these complaints, especially one complaint of the South, which has in my opinion just foundation; and that is, that there has been found at the North, admindination to perform, fully, their constitutional duties in regard to the return of persons bound to service who have escaped into the free States. In that respect, it is my judgment that the South is right, and the North is wrong. Every member of every N retern Legislature is bound by oath, like every other officer in the country, to support the Constitution of the United States; and the article of the Constitution, which says to these States they shall deliver up fugitives from service, is as binding in honor and conscience as any other article. No man fulfile his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to find excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional obligation. I have always thought that these persons escaping into arother State, and becoming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, and i confess i have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves.

When it is said that a person escaping into arother State, shall be delivered up, the se

anali be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the Natate itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained that opinion, and i entertain it now.

But when the subject, some years ago, was before the Supreme Court of the United States, the maj-rity of the judges held that the power to cause fugitives from service to be delivered up was a power to be exercised under the authority of this Government. I do not know, on the whole that it may not have been a fortunate decision. But only in the business of seeing that these fugitives are delivered up resides in the power of Congress and the national judicature, and my friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee has a bill on the subject now before the Senate, with some amendments to it, which I propose to import, with all its provisions, to the fullest extent. And I desire to call the attention of all sober-minded men, of all conscientious men, in the North, of all men who are not carried away by any fanatical idea or by any false idea whatever, to their constitutional obligations. I put it to all the sober and sound minds at the North as a question of morals and a question of conscience. What right have they, in their legislative capacity, to encavour to get round this Constitution, to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the Constitution to the persons whose slaves e-cape from them I None at all; none at all. Neither in the forum of conscience, nor before the face of the Constitution, are they justified, in my opinion. Of course it is a matter for their consideration. They probably, in the turmoil of the times, have not stopped to emsider of this; the have fullowed what seemed to be the current of thought and of motives as the occasion arose, and they neglected to investigate fully the real question, and to consider their constitutional obligations; as I am sure, if they did consider, they would fully the real question, and to consider their consti

Bill of Mr. Webster's friend at the head of the Judi-

ciary Committee, to which he proposes to give his support " to the fullest extent? A BILL

To provide for the more effectual execution of the 3d clause of the 2d section of the 4th article of the Con-stitution of the United States, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representat ves of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or

Cerritory of the United States, under the laws of such States or Territory; shall escape into any other of the said States or Territory; shall escape into any other of the said States or Territory; shall escape into any other of the said States or Territory; shall escape or altorney; is brezby empowered to seise or arrest such fugive from service or labor, and take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, or collector of the customs of the United States, or collector of the customs of the United States, residing or being within such State wherein such selvars or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the actisfaction of such judge, commissioner, clerk, marshal, postmaters, or collector, as the case may be either by oral testimaters, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimaters, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimaters, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimaters, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimaters, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimaters, or collector, as the case may be, either by oral testimaters, or collector, so that any collection as the case may be either the same and the case of the case

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privi-eges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Extract from the Statute Law of South Carolina.

Extract from the Statute Law of South Carolina.

SECTION II. If any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this State, from any other State or foreign port, having on board any free negroes or persons of color, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or in any other employment on board of said vessel, such free negroes or persons of color shall he liable to be seized and confined in jail, until said vessel shall lectear out and depart from this State; and that when said vessel is ready to sail, the captain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or free person of color, and to pay the expenses of his detention; and in case of his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall be liable to be indicated, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act passed December 20, 1820.

In some of the States, colored men are citizens, In some of the States, colored men are citizens,

A LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W. TAYLOR, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. This establishment is devoted to the products of N. B. This establishment is devoted to the products of compensated labor, and a large variety of Dry Goods and Groceries are here provided for those who really wish to be Groceries are here provided for those who really wish to be considered.